THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

HIGH LIFE.

A Sensation Among the English Nobility—The Prince of Wales Scandal—How He Spends His Days, His Money, and Ekes Out a Lordly Living—His Companions—The Princess Forlorn.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, on the 4th inst., penned the following choice bit of *scan. mag.* There have been so many reports to the same intent and purpose as this, that there are but few who do not consider them truthful:—

As you are no doubt aware from report, the heir to the British throne is, as alleged, neither given to observe the seventh commandment, nor does he attempt to hide his shortcomings in that respect. His companions and intimate friends are all young, unmarried noblemen, who are notorious for the immoral lives they lead, and who openly boast of the conquests they achieve and the female companions they patronize. The Prince, although married to one of the most charming women in Europe, has, it is reported everywhere, almost broken his wife's heart by his infidelities, and very much of her long-continued illness may be attributed to this source of annoyance. Curious to say, his Royal Highness, although by no means better than most young men of his years, never became openly immoral until after he married. Among the ladies first attached to the household of the Princess of Wales when she came to England was one of handsomest women, on a very large scale, that was ever seen at this English Court. This lady had already been "talked about," and her name was more or less mixed up with that of three or four well-known personages, but there was nothing that could be actually proved and nothing positively known against her. However, soon after she joined the Princess' household she was evidently on far better terms with the husband than with the wife, and the flirtation—I give it the mildest possible name—between her and the newly-married Prince was the talk of all London. The Queen, of course, heard of the scandal, and ascertaining that it was but too true, she had an interview with her son, which was not a pleasant one for either party. To make a long story short, the Duchess had to leave the following of the Princess, but the intimacy with the Prince continued, as is generally believed, as before, and was the source of much unhappiness to the wife of the future King of England. But "friendships"—again the mildest possible word—of this kind seldom remain long in the same groove. Her Grace—for she is a duchess—began to show a great liking for a marquis, son of a mighty duke, and himself one of the Ministers of England. The Prince of Wales did not like this. He remonstrated; the lady would not give in, and so a regular quarrel took place between them which has never yet been made up, the smiles of the Duchess being still lavished upon the Marquis. But the Prince was not a bit a better child after he had severed from her Grace; on the contrary, he was very much worse, for he took to visiting actresses and to spending money upon them, and where he had formerly one he had now three or four lady acquaintances. About the time I write of—some two years ago—a famous French actress (the lady who puts or ought to put all modest women to the blush by her acting and the lascivious gestures and looks she introduces) came to London, and was, of course, surrounded by half a dozen wealthy lovers, all of whom spent fortunes upon her, and all of whom were upon the same footing of intimacy. Lord C——, the same person who had the row with Mr. Granville Murray, used to drive her about openly in the park, she sitting on the box of his four-in-hand drag, and the meeting in the crowd of fashionables that filled the ride his mother, sisters, relatives, and other ladies. Would you tolerate such a state of things in New York? I think not. Let a man sin if he likes, but let him not parade that sin on the most public part of the fashionable drive of London, with a woman of that kind on the seat by his side. But what if I tell you that among the men that crowded after this foreign actress was his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest son of the Queen of England and heir to the crown of these realms? Of course the triumph of the lady was great. It is true she is nearly, if not quite, thirty years older than the Prince, but this seems to make the infatuation all the greater. In due time Mademoiselle left London, but this did not break off the intimacy, for whenever the Prince could visit Paris or the actress came to London it was renewed. There was only one drawback to the whole affair. For a man in his position the Prince of Wales is not only far from rich, but he is very much in debt. To do him justice he is not parsimonious, and although the Queen has made him, as it were, do the honors of London for some years past, she has never increased his allowance by a five-pound note. Now Mademoiselle, like all women of her peculiar tastes, is extravagant in the extreme, and would eat up the national revenue of the United States in jewels alone, if any one could be found fool enough to give her the same. As it is she has diamonds to the value of £80,000 ($400,000), that have been given her by various and wealthy lovers, the Emperor of Russia alone having given her in one case a necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets worth $1000. But to return to my tale.

The other day the Prince of Wales, by desire of the doctors, took his wife to the Springs at Wildbad, in Germany, for the sake of her health, which is still very indifferent. He remained a short time with her, and then returned to London, leaving her with her suite at Wildbad. Of course, he passed through Paris; of course he remained some days in that very wicked but very pleasant city, and of course he went to see Mademoiselle. Somehow or other it happened that this interesting actress was greatly in want of money—as actresses generally are, at least actresses of her stamp—and requested his Royal Highness to "lend" her a trifle of 250,000f. (£10,000 or $50,000).

The Prince had not the money, but was induced to sign a note or bill for the amount, payable a couple of weeks after date. In London his Royal Highness' "paper" would have been found very difficult indeed, if not impossible, to discount, but in Paris there are still financial agents who put faith in princes. At any rate the bill was discounted, and did find its way in due time to London, where it was presented for payment at Coutts' Bank. The document not being signed by the Comptrollerr of the Prince's Household, had an aspect of irregularity about it that the bankers did not like, and they hesitated before paying it. The Prince was abroad again, and could not be referred to, and the story somehow got to the ears of his royal mother. And then was there not what is vulgarly called a "row." The money was paid, in order to avoid scandal, but her Majesty—who, although in retirement, knows as well as anybody in England what is going on—gave her eldest son what old women call "a bit of her mind" upon the whole transaction, and told him pretty plainly what she thought about married men, with families of their own, and very much in debt, making presents of $50,000 to women of whom the less said the better.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite, for it is their nature to," says Doctor Watts' fine old hymn; and I really believe that the same excuse must be made for any one born of the house of Hanover. The men at any rate of that family have *l'amour du beau sex* to such a degree, that we can only say of them that "it is their nature to." Not one, but fifty are the scandals in this respect that crop up respecting the Prince of Wales, on account of his course of life in London.

His brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, is, it is generally believed, quite as bad, if not worse; but being an unmarried man, the sin is not so great. And the same is said of Prince Arthur, the young Prince now in Canada, though in very much less degree. The Prince, it is true, is not the brutal, coarse sensualist that George I and George II were, nor is he the "betrayer of women" that George IV was, but that he is much and even shamelessly given to the following of light women there can be no doubt; and that all his companions are unmarried noblemen, leading the most openly shameless lives, is patent to every one living in Lohdon, or even in England.

The effect of his Royal Highness' example is gradually but very surely telling upon the morals of the higher and middle classes of the land. Half a dozen years ago sins against the seventh commandment, even if the sinner was an unmarried man, were forbidden topics in all decent society, and utterly tabooed wherever ladies were present. But it is, I am sorry to say, far otherwise now. We are fast getting as bad, nay, even worse, than in France. In that country young and unmarried women, at any rate, are supposed to be ignorant of much of the sin that is going on around them, at least sins of a certain kind; but in England you hear girls of eighteen or twenty talking as coolly about the amours of the Earl of This or Lord George That as they might respecting a perfectly lawful flirtation; and, what is worse still, the crime of adultery is now so very common, and talked so openly about, that people begin to lose their horror of the offense. In short, as I heard an American gentleman say not long ago (he had formerly resided several years in England, but had been absent from the country for the last eight or nine years), the morals of England in 1860 and in 1869 are about as different as it is possible to imagine.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

An Important Letter to him from his Superior, General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome.

The French journals publish the following important letter to Father Hyacinthe from his Superior, the General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome. The first of these letters, dated July 22, appears to have determined the publication of Father Hyacinthe's letter of September 20:—

ROME, July 22, 1869.—My Very Reverend Father Hyacinthe:—I have received your letter of the 9th instant, and in a short time after the speech which you delivered at the Peace League. I have not, happily, found in that speech the heterodox phrase attributed to you. It must be said, however, that it contains some vague propositions, admitting of unfortunate interpretations, and that such a speech does not come well from a monk. The habit of the Carmelite was certainly there no longer in its place. My reverend father and dear friend, you know the great interest I have always taken in you. From the commencement of your sermons at Notre Dame de Paris, I have earnestly exhorted you not to identify yourself with questions in dispute among Catholics, and on which all were not agreed. Because, from the moment you attach yourself ostensibly to one side your ministry became more or less unfruitful with the other. Now, it is patent that you have made no account of the intimation of your father and superior, as last year you wrote a letter to a club in Paris in which you freely disclosed your opinions in favor of a party, having little wisdom, and in opposition with the sentiments of the Holy Father, the episcopacy, and the clergy in general. I was alarmed, as were also the French clergy. I wrote to you immediately to enable you to see the false path you had entered on, in order to stop you. But in vain, for some months after you authorized from yourself a periodical review in Genoa to publish another letter, that has been the cause of so much vexation to you and me. Lastly, during your last sojourn at Rome I made you serious observations and even rather strong reproaches on the false position you were placed in on account of your independence, but you had scarcely arrived at Paris, when you published, under your own signature, a letter deplored by all, even by your friends.

Lately your presence and speech at the Peace League have caused as great scandal in Catholic Europe as happened about six years ago, on the occasion of your speech at a meeting in Paris. You have, beyond doubt, given some reason for such recriminations by some bold, obscure, and imprudent phrases.

I have done all that I could up to the present to defend and save you. To-day I must think of the interests and honor of our holy order, which, unknown to yourself, you compromise.

You write me from Paris, Nov. 19, 1868:—"I avoid mixing the Paris Convent and the order of Mount Carmel with these matters." Let me say to you, my dear father, that this is an illusion. You are a monk, and bound to your superiors by solemn vows. We have to answer for you before God and man, and consequently have to take the same measures in your regards as in that of other monks, when your conduct is prejudicial to your soul and our order.

Already, in France, Belgium, and even here, some of the bishops, clergy, and faithful are blaming the superiors of our order for not taking certain measures in your regard, and it is concluded that there is no authority in our congregation, or that it shares in your opinions and course of action. I do not certainly regret the course I have followed, up to the present, in regard to you, but matters are arrived at such a point that I would compromise my conscience and the entire order if I do not take more efficacious measures in this matter than I have done in the past. Consider, therefore, dear and reverend father, that you are a monk, that you have made solemn vows, and that by the vow of obedience you are bound to your superiors by a lien as strong as that which binds the ordinary priest to his bishop. I can, therefore, no longer tolerate your continuing to compromise the entire order by your speeches or writings, no more than I can tolerate our holy habit appearing at meetings that are not in harmony with our profession as Barefooted Carmelites. Therefore, in the interest of your soul and of our holy order, I order you formally, by this present, not in the future to print any letters or speeches; to speak outside the churches; to be present at the dinners; to take no part in the Peace League, or any other meeting which has not an exclusively Catholic and religious object. I hope you will obey with docility and even with love.

Now, let me speak to you with an open heart, as a father to his son. I see you entered on an extremely dangerous path, which, despite your present intentions, may conduct you to where to-day you may deplore to arrive. Arrest yourself, then, my dear son; hear the voice of your father and friend, who speaks to you with a heart broken with sorrow. With this view you would do well to retire to one of the convents in the Province of Avignon, there to repose yourself, and perform the retreat which I dispensed you from last year on account of your duties. Meditate in solitude on the great truths of religion, not to preach them, but for the profit of your soul. Ask light from heaven, but with a contrite and humble heart. Address yourself to the Holy Virgin, to our father Saint Joseph, and to our seraphic mother Saint Theresa. A father can well address these words to his son, although he be a great orator. It is a very serious question for you, and for us all. I pray to the Saviour that he may deign to accord you his light and grace. I recommend myself to your prayers, and give you my benediction, and I am your very humble servant,

FR. DOMINIQUE DE SAINT JOSEPH,
Superior-General.

THE "VINDICATOR."

Another Volley Fired into the Ranks of the Democratic Leaders.

The Altoona *Vindicator*, whose ante-election editorial gave such a surprising and decided set back to Democratic enthusiasm in our State, now comes out asserting the fulfilment of all its predictions, and places the onus of all the blame and condemnation on the shoulders of the party leaders in this State. After declaring that defeat resulted from the mismanagement in Philadelphia, the *Vindicator* declares:—

Packer Parasites.

Judge Packer was surrounded by a horde of unscrupulous political desperadoes, whose only desire was to fill their own pockets at his expense, and then basely betray the man who had confided in their honor. We know whereof we affirm when we state that the base wretches who managed the Philadelphia campaign never did one hour of honest work for Asa Packer. They secured his confidence—they kept his true friends away from him—they plundered him, and then defeated him. If we compare the returns of that portion of the State which was under the control of Mr. Mutchler with that which was under the supervision of the sub-chairmen, it will be seen that he was incompetent to fulfil the duties of the position. He was an obscure man, with no ability and no energy, and he accomplished nothing. In a word, the whole campaign was a blunder and a fraud, and the result was accordingly.

"A Succession of Frightful Blunders."

But the defeat of Asa Packer would be of small moment if it did not involve the defeat of those sacred doctrines for which the Democracy has been contending ever since the foundation of the Government. And it is because of this that we deplore the mismanagement which led to our defeat. Because of this, we denounce the would-be leaders who have piloted the bark upon the rocks. If this last, most perilous overthrow of Democracy shall have the effect of inspiring our party with more wisdom, we shall never regret it. For the last eight years our whole history has been a succession of frightful blunders, and nothing but the undying vitality of our principles could have saved the party from extinction. Let it be understood that a new leaf must be turned if we would hope for victory in the future. The noblest principles in the hands of incompetent or corrupt individuals cannot receive popular approval. He who aspires to direct a great political contest should have brains enough to organize the campaign and bravery sufficient to lead the battle.

The Leaders of To-day all Fossils.

The great secret of Democratic success in the past lay in the fact that it was a party of *progress*. Its principles were calculated to win the confidence of the masses, its leaders were men of the people, imbued with an honest desire to advance the welfare of all and promote the prosperity of the State. The principles to-day are the same; they are founded upon the solid rock of truth and cannot change, but the *leaders*—many of them—are *fossils*, not competent to occupy a front position in this progressive age. Henceforth the *Vindicator* repudiates the antediluvians whose *heavy weight* has dragged the Democracy to undeserved defeat.

What Will Ensure Victory.

Casting our back upon the *crimping cowards* who live in the sombre sepulchre of a dead past, we are with the Young and Progressive Democrats of the busy present. We have had enough of nursing from grandmothers; let the *young and stalwart* men be our chieftains in future. Give us such men as Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, or A. B. McCalmont of Venango, for leaders; infuse the enthusiasm which is a part of the age into our ranks, and we regain our ancient prestige while our banner shall proudly wave over the enemies of our principles and our country.

GEARY.

What Will he Do with the Attorney-Generalship?

The Pittsburg *Commercial* on Saturday morning furnished its readers with the following editorial:—

We have spoken of the position of perfect independence in which the election of Tuesday last places Governor Geary. We hope, we believe, that he will maintain this elevated position. But he will need a force of character and power of will capable of great things to withstand the pressure soon to be exerted upon him. Indeed the attack has already commenced.

The faction which most insidiously fought the Governor for nomination is displeased with his Attorney-General, and demand that he be kicked out. Simon Cameron says he must go—that there must be no standing on the order of his going, but that he must go at once. Philadelphia, it is true, appears to have sustained the Attorney-General in the war made on him, by Covode nominally, by a faction really. No matter. The Attorney-General himself desires to retire at the end of his term next January, we have been informed, and does not expect or wish to remain in office longer. No matter. Cameron says he must go now. We say to Governor Geary, do the bidding of your would-be master, and do it quickly, or demonstrate to the great party which has just again honored you with its confidence, that you have no master.

Our opinion is that the Hon. B. F. Brewster, after his retirement from official life, could profitably—for the party, if not for himself—write and publish the political biography of his late friend—the friend of twenty years—but now, it seems, his savage foe. We think Brewster well qualified for this work, and, in the language of Horace Greeley, "it would be mighty interesting reading." Let's have it, Brewster.

UNMASKED.

How the New York Ring Made their Millions—Telegrams Captured by the Clique.

The N. Y. *Sun* publishes this morning the following:—

On the 24th ultimo, the day when the gold panic culminated, and the gold clique retired with only partial success, General Butterfield learned that somewhere in New York or Washington, or from some intermediate point, the telegraph wires were leaking news which the Wall street gold and stock combinations were using to their exclusive advantage. General Butterfield was seated at his little table in the Assistant Treasurer's room of the Treasury building during the most eventful hours of that eventful panic day; around him, in painful suspense, were gathered nearly a score of Wall street rulers, the most of whom expected, yet did not hope for, the fatal despatch from Secretary Boutwell to the Assistant Treasurer directing him to sell gold. Two preliminary despatches had passed over the wires—one by one company's line, the other over a different route—at 10:30 A. M. These were an inquiry from the Secretary on the situation, and General Butterfield's reply.

Immediately afterwards one partner from each of several of the heaviest operating houses, or a representing person from each of them, was attending the voluntary meeting in that southwestern room of the Treasury building. When the fatal despatch did come, and while the ragged bearer of it was still before General Butterfield's table, one of the heaviest street operators entered the door with the announcement that gold was selling down to 132. It had been vibrating between 160 and 162 for the previous ten minutes. While the news of the depressed price was being spoken, General Butterfield opened the telegram and read it aloud. The order to sell four millions of gold was known on Wall street ten to twenty-five minutes before General Butterfield saw the contents of the order.

The gold clique only knew of its receipt, and the kings among them made no delay in getting into safe quarters, after disposing first of many millions of their load. It has been ascertained that the Franklin Telegraph Co.'s wires were tapped, either outside of the city, or from some roof-top inside the city, and that the news was used to the advantage of certain operators. When the news reached the Franklin office here, an expert operator, accustomed to the sounds of that instrument, wrote the despatch as fast as delivered, and when done sent it to the headquarters of the ring. The same thing was repeated last week on the occasion of General Butterfield's selling the $1,000,000 of gold at the stated weekly sale. This time it availed them nothing, for the Assistant Treasurer referred all the proposals to Secretary Boutwell for decision. He suggested a cipher system to the Secretary on the 27th of September, which was approved, and a cipher is to be employed hereafter in all trivial as well as in all important communications by telegraph. The last tapping was not done by the great gold-pool combination, as they had no use for any such information.

The Panic Not Yet Ended.

The N. Y. *Times* closes a long article exposing the operations of this same gold clique, as follows:—

In closing we may safely state that the panic is not over; that its effects are reaching out further and further. There are railroad stocks involved, owners of which may do well to stand from under. There are dividends soon due on stock and scrip, which will lag in arrears for payment. But the further the investigation proceeds the more fully and conclusively will it be demonstrated that all the weak charges and assertions of the complicity of any Government officials with the gold ring were wholly, supremely false and malicious.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Rebecca Story, guardian, etc., vs. James Nelson. An action to recover a balance of rent due. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $180·94.

George R. Beatty vs. Coyle, Laughlin & Co. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by falling into the vault of defendants' stone, No. 615 Market street, in consequence of the aperture in the sidewalk being negligently left uncovered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Daniel Stewart vs. Robert Cassell. An action on a mechanics' lien for work done and materials furnished. The defense alleged a written contract for the services, which plaintiff denied. Verdict for plaintiff, $260·78.

Belfield & Co. vs. Charles M. Gilbertson. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $317·63.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Athletics in Cincinnati—Exciting Fight for the Tennessee Senatorship—Ravages of the Small-pox in the Southwest—Massacres by Sioux Indians—Disastrous Fire in Buffalo—The Civil Strife in Spain.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Captain Fabius Stanley is detached from the command of the naval rendezvous at Baltimore and placed on waiting orders. Commander Thomas Harris is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard, on November 1st, and ordered to command the Dacotah. Lieut.-Commander Chester Hatfield is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the command of the storeship Supply. Lieut. Charles M. Thomas is detached from the Frolic, and Past Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Supply.

Paymaster Frank Clark is detached from the naval rendezvous at Baltimore, and ordered to settle accounts. Commander Samuel P. Carter is ordered to duty at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Lieutenant-Commander J. D. Ames is ordered to the Navy Yard at Boston. Master Douglass Roben, Ensigns Thomas N. Lee, John A. Rodgers, and Theodore M. Etting, Passed Assistant Paymaster D. P. Wright, Boatswain George Smith, and Carpenter Leonard Houston, are ordered to the Supply.

FROM THE WEST.

The Athletics Against the Famous Red Stockings in Cincinnati.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18 —The talk of the streets last night was the contest that is to break or render imperishable the long chain of victories that our Red Stockings have stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Athletics, of Philadelphia, have come with a full and famous nine for a last effort to lighten up the shadow which has been thrown upon all Eastern ball playing by the brilliant successes of our boys. The Athletic nine arrived this morning, and are in first-class trim. The "Reds" have had two days' rest since their long trip from San Francisco, and are in the finest gladiatorial condition.

Allen and Coyne,

in training at the Buckeye House, were objects of interest yesterday to a crowd of visitors. Allen is to fight McCoole on the 10th of November, and Coyne is to fight Reardon on the 24th. Both fights are to take place within fifty miles of this city.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Tennessee Senatorship—Johnson Working Briskly.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Andrew Johnson did not go to Franklin on Saturday after all, and the knowing ones have it that he was too busy electioneering in Nashville to risk going out of town. He was on the street and around the hotels during the day, and the general report is that he was working briskly for the main chance. The opposition are straining every nerve to defeat him, and ever and anon the rumor gets out that Andy cannot possibly be elected. Johnson's friends, however, are confident, and thus the matter rests.

The city is crowded with persons to witness the races.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Ravages of the Small-pox—Outrages by the Santee Sioux Indians.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HELENA, Montana, Oct. 18.—Later news confirms the intelligence of the fearful ravages of the smallpox among the Gros Ventre Indians at Milk River Reservation.

A party just arrived at Fort Benson reports that a band of Santee Sioux followed the train forty miles, and killed one man and wounded another. The party also found the bodies of a white man and a squaw murdered. It is supposed they were killed while asleep.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Troops in Possession of Valencia.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Despatches received in this city announce to the Government that the insurgents at Valencia surrendered on Saturday to the officer in command of the regular troops. Fighting was renewed and continued for a few hours after the ineffectual application of the insurgents for a truce, but their forces succumbed finally. The insurgent leaders cannot be found. The Government officers hope to arrest them soon. A detachment of the regular army marched into Valencia and occupies the place at present.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 18—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and account. American securities dull; United states Five-twenties of 1862, 82¾; of 1865, old, 81¾; of 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 78¾; Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 94½; Great Western, 25.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 71f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling Uplands, 12½@12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12⅝d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

California Wheat, 10s. 8d.; red Western, 9s. 2d@9s. 3d.; red Western Wheat, 9s. 7d@9s. 8d.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Tallow, 47s. 6d. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £30; common Rosin, 6s.; fine Rosin, 16s.; Turpentine, 28s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 18—1 P. M.—Erie, 21¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—1 P. M.—Cotton is a shade more active, and the sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. California Wheat, 10s. 6d.; No. 2 red Western, 9s. 3d. Winter, 9s. 8d. Lard flat and unchanged.

PARIS, Oct. 18—Cotton opened [illegible] on the spot and 157f. afloat.

FROM NEW YORK.

Disastrous Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The car shops of the Lake Shore Railroad were destroyed by fire yesterday. A large number of passenger and freight cars, cabooses, and a large quantity of lumber, car material, and tools were entirely destroyed. The loss is over $300,000, and is fully insured. One hundred and fifty workmen are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE CELESTIALS.

The Right of Chinamen to Testify—An Important Opinion by a California Judge.

The following account of a decision by a California judge, setting a precedent as to the admissability of a Chinaman's testimony, will be read with interest. Says the San Francisco *Alta* of the 7th inst:—

Yesterday, in the Fourth District Court, the trial of the cause of Alfred J. Welch vs. Ah Hund et al. was commenced before His Honor Judge Sawyer. This action was brought for an alleged breach of an agreement, by which the defendants stipulated with the plaintiff to pay $1·25 per cord for wood cut from plaintiff's land, and guaranteed to keep not less than fifty woodchoppers at work on said land. This the plaintiff alleges the defendants have not done, and hence the suit. The damages are laid at $62,500.

The testimony being closed on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. R. H. Lloyd, as attorney for the defendant, placed Ah Hund upon the stand. Messrs. White and Heath, attorneys for the plaintiff, objected to Ah Hund giving testimony. They urged that the statutes of the State excluded Chinamen from giving testimony against a citizen. Mr. C. H. Lloyd, who was evidently prepared for the objection, replied at great length. He quoted first section 11 of the first article of the declaration of rights contained in the Constitution of the State of California, which provides "that all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation." Mr. Lloyd contended that the laws giving residents the right to defend suits founded upon wrongful claims were general in their nature. Every resident, whether Mongalian or Caucasian, was liable to be sued, and was entitled to defend such suits. The law was therefore "general," and being so, must, according to the law of the State, be "uniform" in its operation. Then he quoted the seventeenth section of the said first article of the Constitution of California, which provides "that foreigners who are or who may hereafter become *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and inheritance of property as native-born citizens." He contended that foreigners could not be said to enjoy the same rights in respect to the "possession" of property unless they could testify in regard to such possession in a court of law. Of what value could property in money or land be if any citizen were entitled to come and swear away the "right to possession" of it without being answered by the person who owned the property, and who alone, perhaps, could answer on the point? He contended that if the State laws were read in all their fullness and scope, they conferred upon Chinamen the right to protect their persons and their property by giving evidence in courts of law. But he relied mainly upon the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, which declares that "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law." If, said Mr. Lloyd, a man comes and swears that the property you possess does not belong to you, it will not surely be contended that you had "equal protection under the law," unless you are allowed to swear that it does belong to you. On that point he confidently rested his case.

Judge Sawyer said he had no doubt that the State law took away from Chinamen the right to testify in such cases as this, but it was equally clear that the fourteenth Constitutional amendment, which overrides all State laws, confers the right to testify in protection of his life or his property. He was aware that the Police Judge had decided otherwise; but that was a matter in which that Judge had to decide for himself, and in no wise concerned his (Judge Sawyer's) opinion. He admitted that a different opinion might be held as conscientiously as he claimed to hold his. Still he believed the Judge to be mistaken. Was it to be argued that if two Chinamen were walking along, and a white man comes up and slays one of the Chinamen, that the other is to be precluded from giving his testimony? If he were so precluded, how could it be argued that all had "equal protection" of the law? If a man swears an unfounded claim against your property, the only way you can protect the property is by swearing that the claim is unfounded. If you are not allowed to do that, how can it be said that you have the "equal protection of the law," which the Constitution declares is the right of all men?

The Judge accordingly ordered the examination of Ah Hund to be proceeded with, and at the close of his testimony the further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Oct. 18, 1869.

The local Money market opened this morning without affording the least sign of relief from the stringency which constituted its prominent feature during the whole of the past week. In this respect the contrast between the market here and in New York is perfect. In the latter city the banks went begging, towards the close of business on Saturday, for employment for large balances, and were glad to loan them over the Sunday at a nominal 3 per cent.

On the same day, in our city, money readily obtained 7 per cent. on the pet securities of the market, and there is no good reason to expect any let up in the present scale of rates adopted by lenders. On the contrary, it is thought that the usual demand to aid the cotton movement of the South has only just begun, and that for some weeks to come a heavy draught will be made upon our market in the cotton interest.

Gold is more active this morning, and the price is less steady. Sales at the opening, 130¾, and at noon at 130¾.

There is little investment and no speculative demand for Government securities to-day, and prices are barely sustained.

There is a decidedly firmer feeling in the stock market this morning, and a fair degree of activity. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100¾; 97 was bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was in moderate request, and advanced ¾, selling at 47⅝@47·94, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was rather firmer, selling at 56⅛@56¾; North Central Railroad changed hands at 47¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53½; and Minehill Railroad at 52¾. 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37 for Catawissa preferred; and 23¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were neglected. In Coal stocks the only transaction was in Big Mountain at 6.

Bank shares attracted but little attention.

Passenger Railway shares were in rather better demand, but the only sales reported was a few shares of Second and Third at 44. 11¼ was offered for Hestonville; 26½ for Germantown, and 60 for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200	City 6s, N...c.	100⅝	200	sh Leh N St.	b60. 34
$600	do ....is.	100¼	300	sh Big Mount...	6
$200	do.....	100¾	500	sh Read R.	is.3d. 47·94
13	sh Penna R.	is. 56⅜	100	do.....	c. 47⅝
6	do.....	c. 56⅜	200	do	is.010. 47·94
55	sh N Cent R.	is. 47⅜	100	do.....	47⅝
9	sh Leh V R	53¾	500	do	is.c. 47⅝
166	do. allotm's	52¾	100	do	.830wn. 47⅝
16	do. allotm's	52⅝	500	do	is.c. 47⅝
8	do.....	53	100	do	s60. 47⅝
10	sh Minehill R...	52⅜	200	do	5b&1.is. 47·94

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¼@119¾; 5-20s of 1862, 120@120¼; do., 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., 1865, 119¾@119¾; do., July, 1865, 117⅞@118; do. do., 1867, 117⅝@118⅛; do., 1868, 117⅝@118⅜; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾; 6s, 107⅝ bid; Gold, 130¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¼@119¾; do. 1862, 120@120¼; do. 1864, 119¼@119¾; do. 1865, 119¼@119¾; do. 1865, new, 117¾@118; do. 1867, do. 117¾@118; do. 1868, do., 117¾@118; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107¾@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 130@130¾; Silver, 127@129.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¾@119¾; 5-20s of 1862, 120¼@120¾; do. 1864, 119¾@119¾; do. 1865, 119¾@119¾; do. July, 1865, 117⅞@118; do. July, 1867, 117⅞@118; do. July, 1868, 117¾@118; 5s, 10-40, 108¼@108¾; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s, 107¾@108. Gold, 130@130¾. Market steady.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	130⅛	11·15 A. M.	130⅛
10·05 "	130⅛	11·35 "	130⅛
10·07 "	130⅜	11·40 "	130⅛
10·08 "	130⅜	12 M.	130⅛
11·12 "	130⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 18.—Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet but steady at $7 87½@7·75, the latter rate for prime. Timothy ranges from $4 to $4·50. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·55.

There is not much activity in the Flour Market, and prices of the low grades of new spring wheat extra family have a downward tendency. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the local trade in lots at $5·62½@5·75 for superfine, $6@6·25 for extras, $6·25@7 for spring wheat extra family, $6·25@6·75 for Pennsylvania do., $6·50@7·50 for Indiana and Ohio do., and $7·50@8·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in lots at $6@6·25 ₱ barrel. In Corn Meal no transactions were reported.

There is considerable activity in the Wheat Market, and we continue former quotations. Sales of 42,000 bushels good and prime Western red at $1·40, Pennsylvania and New York do. at $1·44@1·45, and white at $1·45@1·55. Rye has advanced, and 500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1·15. Corn—The demand has somewhat fallen off, and there is more offering. Sales of yellow at $1·10, and 4000 bushels Western mixed at $1@1·02. Oats are dull and lower. Sales of 6000 bushels Western mixed at 56@57c.

Barley is in demand, and 3500 bushel sold at $1·25@1·27.

Whisky is dull, with sales of 50 barrels bright iron-bound barrels at $1·25.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 18.—The market for beef cattle was quite brisk to-day, and fair prices were realized, especially for choice grades. We quote choice at 9@9¼c.; prime at 8@8½c.; fair to good, 7¾@8c.; and common at 5@6¾c. per lb., gross. Receipts, 2614 head.

The following sales were reported:—

Head.
53 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9.
54 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7@8¼.
53 Daengler & McCleese, Western, 7@8¼.
113 P. McFillen, Western, 6¾@8½.
90 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7½@8¾.
130 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8¼.
53 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8¾.
102 James S. McFillen, Western, 7@9¾.
100 E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 7@9.
140 Ullman & Bachman, Virginia, 7@9¾.
240 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 6@9¾.
160 Mooney & Smith, Western, 5¾@9.
93 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7½.
100 H. Chain, Western Penna., 6@7½.
50 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7¼@8¾.
115 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6¾@8.
60 H. Frank, Western, 6@7½.
140 Hope & Co., Western Penna., 6½@8¼.
18 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western Penna., 6@8.
64 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
146 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 6½@8½.
26 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@7¼.
32 J. Clemson, Western, 8@8¾.
20 D. Branson, Chester county, 6½@7.
20 James Hall, Western, 5@8¾.
58 S. Frank, Pennsylvania, 6@8.
31 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 8@8¼.
32 A. Kimble, Chester county, 5½@8½.
35 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@6.
29 J. Golthrop, Chester county, 7@8¼.
32 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@8¼.
40 Ellenger, Virginia, 5½@8.
61 C. Welker, Virginia, 5@6½.
60 Blum & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
57 R. C. Wimple, New York, 5@6.
30 Preston & Sanders, Chester county, 6½@8¼.

Cows and Calves have advanced. 150 head sold at $50@55 per head. Springers may be quoted at $40@65.

Sheep—The market is firm, and prices were well sustained. 7000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 4½@6½c. per pound, gross, as in quality.

Hogs are firm. 3583 head changed hands at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at prices ranging from $14@14·75 per 100 pounds for corn fed.

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For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The curse of our time is that labor and capital, brothers and co-workers, if not Siamese twins, are too frequently bitterly opposed to each other. On the one hand, capital grasps at everything within its reach, seeks to trample its colleague under foot, and denies it a due proportion of the reward it has fairly earned. On the other, labor, by waste, by dogged perverseness, often by reckless willfulness, risks, exasperates, destroys capital. Both seem to forget that neither alone is complete, but that the one is complementary to the other. The two, in fact, bear much the same relation in industrial economy that steam and iron do in mechanics. Capital is the motive power, labor the means by which its energies fructify. Dissevered, labor is paralyzed, dead; capital, intangible, helpless; in the union of the two lies the secret of their mutual success. The correct adjustment of these forces—allied, not antagonistic—has ever been a complex and difficult problem, the solution of which to-day would set at rest many of the vexed and vital questions now agitating the world of labor. Is capital to enjoy all the fruits of this mutual action? Can no plan be devised by which labor, too, may participate in them? Co-operation, in its more limited application, is a groping, feeble—yet earnest, after the light. Productive co-operation, the extension of the principle to manufacturing pursuits, is probably the long-looked-for panacea, but is beset with many difficulties, some professed friends of the working classes even going so far as to assert it an impossibility.

The plan of industrial partnerships, now on trial in England, and which has found a warm advocate in Mr. G. J. Holyoake, editor of *The Social Economist*, a periodical devoted to co-operative and other social reforms, though less thorough perhaps in probing to the root of the evil, seems in the initial stage of the movement most plausible and promising. Mr. Holyoake's suggestion is simple and practical. A manufacturing firm, wishing to adopt it, forms a company, admits its workmen as shareholders if they have the means, appropriates seven, ten, or twenty per cent. of its income, as the case may be, to cover the risks of trade and pay a fair interest upon the subscribed capital, and then divides the surplus equably in a predetermined ratio between capital and labor—shares and wages. Under such an arrangement labor would co-operate in the travail and coparticipate in the profits of the firm. Capital would supply the sinews of war and continue the controlling directing factor of success. Labor would be watchful, economical, industrious. The gain of the one would be the profit of the other.

This is no mere fanciful theory. The plan has been tried and tried successfully; and the case of the Whitwood Collieries, which Mr. Holyoake cites, will, we trust, stimulate not only American miners, but American citizens and American capitalists, to copy so laudable an example. Already, in fact, it is beginning to bear fruit among us. Messrs. Brewster & Co., the well-known carriage manufacturers of this city, recently adopted the principle if not the details of the measure. They have made an arrangement with their employes whereby the latter will henceforth share in the profits of the firm, while still receiving the highest wages paid in the trade. The proportion of the profits thus to be distributed among them is estimated at nearly $10,000 per annum; and in addition the firm will contribute largely to a fund for sick and disabled workmen. Such an acknowledgment of the claims of labor by the Messrs. Brewster is an exceedingly gratifying sign of the times, and we shall watch the experiment with interest, feeling that the result will amply justify their sagacity and liberality.

THE SOAPLESS, COMBLESS NEGRO.

From the N. Y. World.

Parker Pillsbury is penitent. He has been down South, and for the first time in his life he has seen the negro in his native lair. And he does not like him. During the earlier portions of this ancient abolitionist's career, although often earnestly urged to visit the Southern States and affectionately assured that upon arriving there he would be furnished with a free ride and arrayed in an elegantly fitting suit of clothing composed ingeniously of the product of North Carolina pine and the feathers of domestic fowls, he unhappily declined to avail himself of these invitations and remained in the North, where he evolved out of the depths of his own inner consciousness an ideal negro, set him up on a pedestal in the sanctum of *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and worshipped him. But now, having at last betaken himself to the South, he has seen his idol as he really is, and in some letters to the *Revolution* he gives expression to his disgust and amazement. He found nothing as he had expected to see it. Even the liquor at the South is bad—at least the festive bowl which Mr. Parker Pillsbury's colored friends in Charleston commended to his feverish lips was filled with hell-broth. "The whisky here is diabolical," exclaims poor P. P. and yet they (the colored people) appear to love it more than anything else, women as well as men." We certainly would never have thought of selecting Mr. Parker Pillsbury as a taster; but he speaks so authoritatively concerning the quality of the negro whisky in South Carolina that we no longer doubt his capability. If the whisky there is worse than the *World* commissioner found it to be in New York, we pity poor P. P., and pray for his speedy return ere he finds snakes in his boots. As for the negroes, they must be abandoned to their fate. "They drink it red hot from the barrel, clean and pure," he continues, still harping on the whisky, "and I have seen mothers pour it thus down the throats of their six months old babes."

But this was not the greatest shock experienced by Mr. Parker Pillsbury. Not only did he find the negro idol whom he had worshipped a drunken sot, but he saw that even that wonderful panacea for all human ills, the ballot, was useless, and worse than useless, to him. If he had his way just now, while suffering from the diabolical whisky of the negro quarters in Charleston, he would reconstruct the reconstructed South once more, and shut out the man and the brother from the ballot-box. "He surely must have a low estimate of the solemn responsibilities of government," he exclaims, "who would force the ballot on thousands and thousands to be seen all over the South. And forced it was on many men, wherever the slaves have voted: * * * They knew no more and cared no more for what they did in voting than if they were as infantile in years as they are in political experience." As for the social condition of these "wards of the nation," these "national freedmen" for whose sake Mr. Charles Sumner demands that the country shall be kept in turmoil a few years longer, nothing can be more fearful than the picture drawn by this astounded abolitionist. Marriage does not exist among them; "very few children are born;" "infanticide is common;" in their wretched homes "no family meal seems ever to be provided," each member of the family doing his own cooking, and eating what he can get; knives and forks are unknown among them; their huts have no floors, no windows, no decent table, chair, or bed. "I saw infants and very young children naked from morning till night," says the penitent Pillsbury, "and boys of at least a dozen years with only a single garment, and that but a scanty apology. Many women, young and old, had little on above the waist, and nothing below the knees"—and then Mr. Parker Pillsbury goes into details where we cannot follow him, lest we should turn the stomach of New York this morning at its breakfast table. Is this a scene from life in Dahomey or among the Digger Indians that Mr. Pillsbury is describing, or are these the men, and the wives and children of the men, for whom the land has been soaked with blood and the nation impoverished? "The ballot may be the one thing needful there," adds Mr. Pillsbury, "but, it seems to me, soap, sand, fine-tooth combs, pots, kettles, chairs, tables, knives, forks, spoons, decent food, cooking, and clothing, glass windows, and looking-glasses should at least go side by side, if they may not precede the rights of suffrage and of sovereignty." Oh, Parker! Oh, Pillsbury! Why were not you and all the other fanatical fools in the country warned in time, and why were you and they deaf to the voice of common sense and prudence until the mischief you now deplore was done beyond remedy?

THE GREAT REPUDIATOR REPUDIATED.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World* politely throws Mr. Pendleton overboard. It compliments him, of course. It pronounces him a "favorite Democratic leader and able statesman;" attributes to him "brilliant personal popularity;" and yet again, referring to Ohio, declares him to be "personally the most popular man within its boundaries." His defeat, moreover, is represented as but one remove from victory. "We feel like offering Messrs. Packer and Pendleton congratulations rather than condolence," are the honeyed words of our contemporary. "They have demonstrated their great popularity," it adds, "almost as fully as if they had been elected." Altogether, according to this estimate, we must suppose that Mr. Pendleton has great strength in his own State and throughout the country, and that this strength is based upon his personal character and the favor with which his opinions are regarded by the Democratic party.

And yet the *World*, guarding jealously the interests of its party, insists that Mr. Pendleton must cease to be himself or must cease to cherish Presidential aspirations. He has no other alternative. Thus runs the argument: Mr. Pendleton was opposed in the New York Convention last year, "from a deep conviction that his peculiar financial views would not be indorsed by any State east of the lakes and the Alleghenies." That opposition is now justified; for if he "cannot carry his own State now, it is not probable that he would have carried it last year had he been placed at the head of the Presidential ticket."

With the conclusion arrived at by the *World* we certainly agree. There is no reason for believing that Mr. Pendleton, as the opponent of General Grant, would have fared better than Mr. Seymour. And it is not unreasonable to assume that the country, which rejected repudiation when championed by Mr. Seymour, would have rendered the same verdict had Mr. Pendleton stood at the head of the Democratic ticket. To this extent the *World* is right.

The error is in the attempt to separate Mr. Pendleton from the Democratic party upon this question. He may be a representative man in relation to it. His immediate friends unquestionably forced it upon the New York Convention. Still the fact remains that though he was cheated out of the nomination by the New York wire-pullers for Mr. Seymour, his views were indorsed by the convention as an expression of the financial policy of the party. That these views are in unison with the opinions of the Democracy generally, none can doubt who has listened to their echo from successive State conventions. The party, as a party, is fully committed to the Pendleton policy. His retirement from the Presidential field would not alter the case one iota. With or without him, the party stands pledged to the policy of which the *World* would make him the sole standard-bearer.

It is idle, therefore, to talk of Mr. Pendleton as the Jonah of the Democratic ship. Toss him over, and the ship will still be officered and manned by repudiators. We can appreciate the *World's* anxious desire to avoid contamination. But there is only one way of escape. The *World* must do more than discard Mr. Pendleton; it must discard the party of which that gentleman is a "brilliant," "eminent," and wondrously "popular" leader. Ohio and Pennsylvania have not limited their action to the defeat of Packer and Pendleton. Those States have voted down the Democratic party, in part, because it is, as a party, favorable to repudiation, and no more shuffling of names will secure future victory. The *World* must repudiate the party of repudiation and give up the attempt to excuse Mr. Seymour's hypocrisy, or all its lessons in statesmanship will be of no avail.

SPAIN—THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our news from Spain is pregnant with interest. The republicans in the south, in the east, and, indeed, all over the country, have made another effort. It is difficult to believe that this last movement was not well concerted, that it was not meant to be simultaneous and to succeed. In Malaga, the most important city in the south of Spain, and in Valencia, one of the two great cities on the east coast, the republican outburst has been vigorous and well sustained. If anything were wanted to convince us that the movement was intended to be serious, and that the Government so regarded it, we should find the needed evidence in the fact that Madrid is virtually in a state of siege. Twelve thousand men and forty pieces of artillery before the city mean something. True, we have been told that the insurgents had offered to come to terms, and that the Government would hear of nothing but absolute surrender. This only proves that at Madrid the Government has power enough to suppress the rebellion. It does not convince us that Spain is satisfied with the administration of Prim, Serrano, and the rest. Valencia, according to latest accounts, was still in the hands of the insurgents, although they were not unwilling to surrender on reasonable terms. The more prominent republicans have all found it necessary to flee from the country. Castellar is said to be in Portugal, and Pierrad is in France. The gravity of the situation is illustrated by the fact that the republican members have deliberately absented themselves from the meetings of the Cortes. They may be in the capital, and it is not impossible that they may be arrested; but the fact will still remain—the party calling itself republican is not in sympathy with the Government. That party is strong, and, when we add to it the defeated but still hopeful Carlists and the not despairing Isabellinos, we can form some idea of the actual condition of Spain. The Government, it is true, still has the army on which to lean; but with the Carlists, the Isabellinos, and the republicans all influencing it at various points, and with more or less force, the army cannot much longer be safely relied upon for support. The one thing which is wanted to make the Spanish revolution hopeful is a revolution in the army. If the army could only break loose and ally itself with the people, we should cease to have any difficulty in believing in the future of one of the grandest countries of Europe. Surely there is a future for Spain. She cannot lie in the dust forever. But when will the daylight be seen, if the army is to remain a blind, unthinking machine, which does its work with equal effect whether Isabella reigns or Prim rules? If the Spanish army would only think all would be well. Meanwhile, we are prepared for any news—ready for any surprise.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The latest returns render it pretty certain that the Republicans have secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature of Ohio. If this be so, the Legislature will ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. To secure its complete ratification requires the affirmative action of twenty-eight States. Twenty States have already ratified it, and only two, Delaware and Georgia, have rejected it. The Legislatures of fifteen States are yet to pass upon it, namely:—Alabama, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, California, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, and Tennessee. Of these, the nine States first named are sure to ratify it. This will make twenty-nine. We presume that Georgia, in order to become fully restored to the Union, and to compensate for her blunder in expelling the colored members from her Legislature, will reconsider her action by ratifying it; while Governor Senter and some of his sensible supporters are trying to induce Tennessee to do likewise.

Upon a survey of the whole field, it is evident that the amendment will beyond peradventure become a part of the Federal Constitution. When this is accomplished, then, whether the Democracy will gracefully yield to the exigency, or will follow the rabid advice of the *World*, and resist the legitimate operation of the amendment, remains to be seen. We presume that the sober sense of the party will reject the incendiary counsels of that journal, and throw it out of the way as a stumbling-block and rock of offense in their pursuit of victory.

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Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,

NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,

9 24 fmwrplm PHILADELPHIA.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were

$762,177·43.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS,

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS.

10 11 mwf6t No. 40 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co. Paris. [3 10 4

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 tf12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS

BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS

MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 tf PHILADELPHIA.

E. E. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26tf

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 24

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

CITY WARRANTS

10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 PHILADELPHIA

DRY GOODS.

LYONS VELVETS,

NOBILITY QUALITY,

SUCH AS ARE USED BY THE

ARISTOCRACY OF EUROPE.

3-4, 7-8, and 4-5 width.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS,

INDIA STYLE.

LONG SHAWLS,

INDIA STYLE.

SQUARE SHAWLS.

CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS.

FINEST LOT OF

DRESS GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

10 16 smw PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 60 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.

The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.

Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.

UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.

Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.

Polite Salesladies in attendance.

A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction anteed.

9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 3rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,

Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Ware, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N. E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,

10 1 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanc, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—From la Mise & Die., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes Wines.

GIN.—"Mieder Beem."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p4

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

5 28 3p4 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfm4

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The annual parade of the Order of Cadets of Temperance in this city will take place to-morrow. The line will form at 10 o'clock A. M., on Broad street, right resting on Spring Garden, and move at 10½ o'clock, under the direction of Thomas R. Redding, Grand Marshal, and his aids. The following has been adopted as the route:—Countermarch up Broad to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Second street, down Second street to Coates, up Coates to Fourth, down Fourth to Catharine, up Catharine to Ninth, up Ninth to South, up South to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Spruce, down Spruce to Seventh, and there dismiss.

—Henry Reuter, thirteen years old, residing in Chester street, near Race, fell through the hatchway of a store on Chesnut street, above Sixth, on Saturday, and fractured one of his legs in two places. He was taken to the Hospital.

Catharine Vagenheim, eighteen years old, fell down stairs at No. 1020 Sansom street, on Saturday, and was severely injured.

A pair of horses attached to a carriage took fright and ran off from Front and Norris streets on Saturday afternoon. The owner, Mr. Porter, and the driver were both thrown out and injured.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 130.

—There are fears of a heavy freshet at Augusta, Maine.

—The losses of the New York "gold ring" amount to about $13,500,000.

—The heavy frosts of Friday and Saturday, at Memphis, have damaged late cotton.

—Isaac L. Cook was accidentally shot and killed, in the office of the Selma (Ala.) *Times*, on Saturday.

—Two suspicious-looking steamers have been seen in Long Island Sound, supposed to be Cuban privateers.

—John W. Claghorn, an old and well-known citizen of this city, died at his residence, in Arch street, yesterday morning.

—On Saturday, by the breaking of a trestle-work on the bridge in course of erection at Louisville, Ky., five men lost their lives.

—John C. Little has been nominated for State Senator by the Democrats of Elizabeth, N. J., and John Davidson by the Republicans.

—The driver of steam fire-engine No. 6, of New York, was killed on Saturday night, by being thrown from his seat while driving to a fire.

—The jewelry store of W. Lentz, of Danville, Va., was on Saturday night robbed and fired by burglars. The loss is $15,000. The burglars escaped.

—A detachment of three hundred troops left Fort Leavenworth, on Friday, for Fort Sill, Indian Territory, under command of Lieutenant Quinby, of the 5th Infantry.

—The annual assemblies of the Masonic grand bodies of Missouri, concluded their business on Saturday. The attendance was unusually large. The affairs of the Order are represented as very prosperous, and the fraternity is increasing in numbers rapidly.

—The Silver Palace Car Excursion party from Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, arrived at Sacramento on Friday, from Stockton. Half the party diverge to the Yosemite Valley, and the balance go to San Francisco. All are well, and propose to leave on their return about November 4.

—A vein of excellent coal has been discovered, extending along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, east of Denver. This discovery shows that the workable coal beds of the Rocky Mountains extend miles eastward into the great plains, and is of the greatest importance both to settlers and to the railway company.

Foreign Affairs.

—Gambetta Bancel and Jules Favre are in London.

—The telegraphs and railroads round Madrid are destroyed.

—The sessions of the Spanish Cortes have been suspended.

—Late advices from Paraguay represent Lopez as endeavoring to escape into Bolivia.

—Late despatches from Europe announce the taking of Valencia by the Government troops.

—The Archbishop of Valencia has interceded for the insurgents, but the General commanding the troops besieging the city demands a surrender at discretion.

A Memorial from Cuban Prisoners.

A translation of a document has been forwarded to the Department of State by one of the United States consular officers in Cuba. The persons whose names are appended to the paper were among those who were afterward shot at Jiguari. The petition was addressed to the Consuls of England, France, Prussia, and the United States. It commences thus:—

A person in citizen's dress, who, as he said, was an adjutant, this day verbally directed us to prepare to go as prisoners to Manzanillo, in accordance with previous orders. This announcement surprised us because, according to the circular of General Caballero de Rodas, no one can be arrested on mere suspicion, and in case of there being sufficient cause the arrest shall be made after due verbal process by placing the presumptive offenders at the disposal of the Captain-General—that is, in cases of political offenses.

Several of us were put upon trial some days since on the supposition that we were guilty of the crime of high treason, and due proceedings having been instituted, the Government attorney was of the opinion that they ought to be quashed, with which the Associate Judge, who in Spanish courts is the responsible one, agreed; thereupon, the Governor-General of this department, although complying with the letter of this decision, demanded bail of the accused, thereby showing an inconsistency which can be justified neither by the keenest reason nor by any sophistry or subtlety of interpretation.

Others were yesterday morning placed in solitary confinement, without any reason for their arrest being assigned or grounds stated for the order of their departure, and even without due form of law, which requires such a thing to be done by the attorney of the government, and not by a person in citizen's dress. The person delivering the message presented it as a polite and delicate mark of attention on the part of the Governor.

After a further statement of the case, they say to the Regent, through the consuls:—

Sir:—We are dragged from our homes, we are led to prison; we are mysteriously exposed to the perils of a journey in contravention of all law, without any regard to the effect produced by these measures on the public opinion; without any regard to the groans, the tears, the sorrows of distinguished families, and of the people at large. Deign to grant us justice, as the illustrious victor of Alcalva would grant it; he would not expose us to the perils of a journey, nor would he be deaf to our prayers. He is a generous and great son of the people, and the representative of a democratic nation, and would severely punish the upholders of such despotism, which is a canker-worm to the Spanish influence in this island of Cuba. What we do fear is, to speak frankly and plainly, that we shall perish on the road, either by the bullets of the soldiers of one or the other party, by the prevailing epidemic, or by the deep, horrible, and indescribable horrors and apprehensions which have assailed us since the history of certain deeds has been made known to us.

We therefore appeal to you, worthy representatives of powerful nations. Visit the Governor of the Department; tell him of our fears; use your influence with him; demand of him the security of our lives; or, in case any calamity befall us, report to your Governments what has been done. You will thereby render a service to the cause of civilization, to your own nations and to Spain herself, who cannot suffer such acts to be committed.

Receive, Messrs. Consuls, the assurance of our highest consideration.

Prison of Santiago de Cuba, July 29, 1869—9½ P. M.

Perez Y. Fernandez,	Salvador Benitez,
Rafael Espon,	Jose Antonio Collazo,
Ardren Villasana,	Bruno Collazo,
Joaquin Ros,	Asercio de Asenea.

We, the undersigned Consuls, certify to this as a copy of the original document deposited in the archives of the British Consulate at Santiago de Cuba.

A. E. PHILLIPS, Acting U. S. Consul.
TED W. RAMSDEN, British Vice-Consul.
ADO KEINERS,
Consul of the North German Union, *ad interim*.
E. ARNAUD, Acting Consul of France.

The Philadelphia Library.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

The bequest of the late Dr. Rush is understood to require the Library Company, if they accept the Trust, to publish every ten years for fifty years an edition of 500 copies of the works of the testator. It therefore concerns the members of the company to know what those works are, to wit:—

Hamlet, a Dramatic Prelude, in five acts.
Enquiry into the Uses of the Omentum.
The Philosophy of the Human Voice.
A Brief Outline of an Analysis of the Human Intellect. Intended to rectify the scholastic and vulgar perversions of the natural purpose and method of thinking, by rejecting altogether the theoretic confusion, the unmeaning arrangement, and indefinite nomenclature of the metaphysician. 2 vols. 8vo. Price $7·50.
Rhymes of Contrast on Wisdom and Folly. Intended to Exemplify an important Agent in the Working Plan of the Human Intellect. A Narrated Dialogue. Crown 8vo. Price $1·25.

There may be others not known to the present writer; but I am informed there are seven in all. The above, it will be seen, will make six volumes, five hundred copies of which are to be published every ten years. Three thousand volumes published five times will amount to fifteen thousand volumes. In these days of "disjointed thinking," when men strangely ignore books which are "clear, pure, and deep, diffusing healthy, truthful, and valuable information" (see Dr. Rush's will), we may set down the demand for these works at, say, five hundred.

This will leave 14,500 volumes to be accommodated by the company forever. It has been suggested that the very capacious basement of the new buildings ordered by the testator may have been intended for this purpose. But we can discover no such intent in the will itself, and in fact it is obvious that such a receptacle would not be sufficiently *dry* for books of this character.

A MEMBER.

Oct. 18, 1869.

GENERALITIES.

Rich and Poor in Paris.

Of 2,000,000 inhabitants the city of Paris, the capital, counts only 25,000 really wealthy persons, 100,000 who scarcely enjoy an easy competence; then, a floating population of 100,000 foreigners and provincials, making in all 350,000 who spend freely. But, by the side of this wealth and comfort, is a formidable army of laborers, mechanics, and clerks, three-fourths of whom would lack the necessaries of life, if work were only to fail them a single month.

The Aurora Borealis.

Dr. A. W. Hall read a paper before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute on Thursday evening on the cause of auroral lights. His theory is that the boreal display is produced by the rays of the sun, which are reflected from clouds surrounding the pole to the ice and snow of the Arctic regions, and thence again reflected to the clouds, and so back and forth, until it comes within our range of vision. The glancing and flashing of the columns of light, he holds, are caused by the motion of the clouds.

Explosion of a Meteor.

The Cuthbert (Georgia) *Appeal* of the 7th inst. says:—About the hour of 1 P. M. yesterday, the community was startled by a terrific explosion in a direction apparently northwest from this, accompanied by a dense volume of smoke. One gentleman compared the report to a simultaneous discharge of a park of artillery, and distinctly saw the column of smoke which rose in a quarter from which the sound proceeded. The explosion was heard by two-thirds of our citizens, and some assert that the shock of an earthquake was plainly felt. Addison, an intelligent colored man in the employment of Mr. William H. Brooks, says he was at Beall's Mill when the event occurred, and, in company with a white man, saw what resembled a sheet of flame descend from the heavens towards Lumpkin, northwest of Cuthbert, and heard at the same moment a terrific explosion.

The Feejees Under a Protectorate.

The Feejee Islanders are desirous of annexation to the United States, and, it is stated, have made a formal proposal to that effect. It remains to be seen whether the United are desirous of annexation with the Feejee Islanders. Applications of this kind are not altogether disinterested, and the Feejeeans may have intentions upon us which a due regard for the fashions of the day will not permit us to gratify. The introduction of the cannibalistic element into our body politic does not strike us favorably at first sight. There are many reasons, mentionable and unmentionable, why it does not; but which we would most fear would be the influence of the Feejee female mind and example upon the women of this country. The tendency of the sex to mimic foreign styles might be fatal to prevailing fashions, and utterly demoralize those departments of industry which now live by the extravagance of ladies' dress.

Satan in a Bergen Tunnel.

From the Newark Register.

Two wild bulls, fresh from the fields of Texas, escaped from a slaughter house near Hoboken, and went around the city at a clattering pace to see the sights. They leaped over the city walls into a sewer, and ran across the meadows. Guns were discharged at the jovial bulls without effect, except to increase their hilarity. They started for the tunnel, bent on exploring that work of science from end to end. A train was dashing into the entrance just as the animals rushed in. The lamplighter of the tunnel, supposing that his majesty from below had broken loose, was frightened very badly. A train from the opposite direction struck one of the animals, and threw him from the track. The train was delayed to allow the bulls time to consider their evil ways, but they would not consider. A crowd gathered at the entrance of the tunnel, and they begged of the beasts to come out; but the bulls enjoyed the scene vastly, and tossed their heads in proud disdain. At length a gang of men went over the hill with firearms and flanked the enemy, which precipitately departed on a gallop towards Hoboken.

Holy Places of the East.

The Moscow *Gazette* publishes a curious letter from Constantinople on the subject of the holy places. Some years ago, says the correspondent, Russia, France, and Turkey agreed to restore the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. After the work had been duly completed and inspected by the representatives of the three powers, the keys of the entrance to the upper gallery, which had been in the possession of the French architect, were given up to the Greek Patriarch, in the presence of the Russian Consul and the Turkish Governor. The Greek Patriarch is regarded by the Turks as the lawful possessor of these keys, but the Roman Catholic clergy deny his claim to them, and have loudly expressed their dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Turkish authorities. It is to be hoped, however, adds the Russian paper, "that the interests of the Greek clergy will be secured in this matter as well as in that of the restoration of the curtain which was damaged in the fire which lately took place in the cave of Bethlehem."

The Tennessee Senatorship.

A correspondent writing from Nashville says about the contest for the Senatorship:—

"The result is very doubtful. Mr. Johnson himself is here, and is busy lobbying in his own cause, even visiting the Capitol and personally soliciting votes. Though he has the bitterest of enemies, yet he has many friends among his old party followers, and the class known as the 'impracticables' are rallying to his support. He appeals directly to the reactionary spirit, now so prominent; and the known hostility of the administration is urged as a reason for choosing him. His friends express their desire to send him to 'pitch into these fellows' at Washington. Mr. Johnson always possessed a remarkable personal power over the masses in Tennessee, and in the old party wars was uniformly successful, though he encountered the most bitter personal as well as political opposition. The opposition to him has not as yet concentrated on any man, though a number have been proposed, and it is probable that the new Senator, if not Mr. Johnson, will be some man comparatively new to public life. In this remarkable political contest, party lines, as understood at the North, are hardly thought of."

An Interesting Case.

On the morning of the flood a gentleman purchased an excursion ticket to Philadelphia, but as the trains did not run the ticket was not used. A few days afterwards, in going to Philadelphia, he presented it to the conductor, who refused to take it and demanded pay. A dispute arose between the parties, and, it is said, the conductor either put him off the train, or attempted to do so, and in the scuffle the clothes of the passenger were damaged. On his return home he employed counsel and instituted a suit against the company for damages. Subsequently he withdrew the suit and went to the ticket office and asked to have the price of the ticket returned to him. This request being refused, he again entered suit against the company. A few days since he was waited upon and informed if he would withdraw the suit all reasonable damages would be allowed him, and that the conductor would make a statement of the affair. This he refused to do, and we presume the case will come before the next term of our county court.—*Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.*

The South Against the East.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Sun* states that a cotton factory in that city will clear $82·75 more on every bale of cotton woven into cloth than can be realized by the mills of Lowell, Mass., and that 3000 bales at Memphis would produce a profit of $248,000 in one year, against the $30,000 of the mills of Lowell, built at nearly the same cost. The New England manufacturer pays sixteen dollars to get a bale to his mill, and loses entirely the profit of the oil from the cotton seed, sixty dollars per bale, all of which with the advantage of labor at lower rates, enters into the gains of the home manufacturer.

Diabolical Whisky.

The whisky here is diabolical, and yet they appear to love it more than anything else, women as well as men. They drink it red hot from the barrel, clear and pure, and I have seen mothers pour it thus down the throats of their six months old babes. And what is worse, there are very few white men who employ them to any extent that do not keep a barrel on tap, and furnish it to them whenever a better bargain or more work can be had thereby. There are no traces of a temperance association among them so far as I have seen or heard.—*N. Y. Revolution.*

Giant Trees in the West.

The San Jose (Cal.) *Patriot* reports the discovery, by a citizen of Santa Clara county, of several groves of giant red-woods, of the species famous in Calaveras and Mariposa, on the head waters of the Tulare and San Joaquin. One of the groves is said to contain trees measuring over 100 feet in circumference, and even these monsters are reported to be excelled by those of another grove. The new groves are about forty miles eastward from Visalia. They are probably the same referred to by Professor Whitney, which were found by the State Geological Survey several years ago, but have not been thoroughly examined and described. They exist in that Sierra where there are a hundred neighboring peaks which rise from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, bearing on their sides the marks of ancient glaciers.

Terrible Storms.

The great storms of past times far exceed any of those of the present century. The storm which occurred in England November 26 and 27, 1703, was called the "great storm," as it was one of the most terrible that ever raged there. The devastation on land was immense, and on the coast and in the harbors the loss in shipping and in lives still greater. The loss in London alone was estimated at £2,000,000. Eight thousand persons were thought to be drowned in the floods on English rivers and on the coast. Twelve men-of-war, with more than 1800 men on board, were lost within sight of land. In the county of Kent 17,000 trees were torn up. Multitudes of cattle were destroyed; in one level which was flooded 15,000 sheep were drowned. It was during this terrific gale that the Eddystone light-house was carried away, and its ingenious inventor and his associates perished.

Plucky Paraguay.

Lopez is on his taps again. Of course he is. For three years past the allies have been endeavoring to clap their fingers on the "Little Joker," and no sooner do they announce that they have "got him sure" this time than he turns up in some other quarter. Yesterday Brazilian advices affirmed that Lopez's entire army was annihilated, that he had fled from the country, and the war was ended. To-day we learn from the same source that he is at St. Stanislaus with two thousand men and twenty cannon. There he is doubtless constructing fresh defenses and completing preparations for another stand. As we have before said after every announcement of his complete overthrow, we shall not believe that the Paraguayan cause is beyond hope and the war ended, until there comes an official announcement that Lopez has been captured. He and his devoted followers have clearly made up their minds to fight to the very last, and die in the last ditch before consenting to the partition of their country, and the subjugation of themselves and their countrymen.

Chih Tsa-Jin's Thanks.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 11.

The following letter from Chih Tsa-Jin, who will be well remembered here as the principal of the Ambassadors with Mr. Burlingame, forwarded to his Honor the Mayor and City Council by Hon. Isaac Livermore, was received this afternoon:—

CHINESE LEGATION, PARIS, FRANCE, Sept. 16, 1869.—To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of Boston—Gentlemen:—Hon. Isaac Livermore, who has staid here some time, is going to leave for the United States. I avail myself of this opportunity to write to express my thanks to you for the complimentary manner in which we were received, and your great friendship with which we were treated during our sojourn among you; and to inform you that your former hospitality was so great as to make us always remember you.

I trust you will be pleased to hear that while in Europe, all our affairs go on admirably well. Allow me further to add, that it is my sincere hope that the number of your people, and the great commerce of your great city, will be greater and more flourishing each year. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

CHE-KANG.

Elevated College Sports.

From the Boston Post, Oct. 11.

The first wash-tub race of Harvard College aquatics took place Saturday on the Charles River course. The entries were as follows:—W. S. Byerly, "Flounder," color, pink; J. R. Reed, "Biddy Thorn," color, yellow; J. W. Warren, "Diogenes," color, green; G. L. Stowell, "Co-operative Laundry," color, white; R. Ela, "This Side Up with Care," color, magenta; T. G. Gleason, "Sink or Swim," color, white and blue; H. N. Wheeler, ——, color, black; M. J. Canavan, ——, color, ——. The start was made from the boat-house of the Harvard Club, and the race, which was about a quarter of a mile in length and with the tide, ended at the pier of the Brighton street bridge. The contestants reached the end of the pier in the following order:—Byerly first, in 7·11; Warren second, in 7·25; Ela third, in 7·35; Wheeler fourth, in 7·45; and Gleason fifth, in 7·53; Stowell was distanced. The prizes were at once accorded—to Mr. Byerly, the tub; to Mr. Warren, the shovels; to Mr. Reed, the towel. Subsequently, a "tub tournament," to test the ability of the "first" and "last" to keep their heads above water, was indulged in, to the great amusement of their friends. The annual scratch race of the oarsmen of the University will take place next Saturday.

Sad Loss of Life.

A sad accident, says the Montreal *Witness* of the 11th inst., happened in the St. Maurice river, with loss of life. The following are the particulars:—A scow loaded with provisions, and which had on board thirty-eight men and six horses, started from the Piles on Friday morning. It had not proceeded further than Point Chateau, above the mouth of the Mackinac, when it capsized, which was attributed to mismanagement on the part of the man steering, when a general scramble took place to reach land. The men who were saved got on the bottom of the scow. A whirlpool, caused by the high water and strong current close to a large rock, drew the men into it, so that the best swimmer had no chance of escape. Soucl and Boyce were both very good swimmers and strong, wiry men, and had nearly reached the shore when they were drawn down by the whirlpool. Levi Copland, who was on board, saved several men from drowning, and deserves great praise for his heroic conduct. The provisions were nearly all lost. The horses swam to the further side of the river, and were saved. Among the missing are Alexander Souci, foreman for Benam & Co., and two of his men; Caron and Raymond, from Riviere du Loup, *en bas*; David Young, foreman for George Baptist, and two of his men, names unknown; Henri Brule Masson, Stronick Lacourse, James Boyce, the owner of the scow, and Alexander Boyce, his boy; twelve men in all.

A Strange Funeral Incident.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 12.

On last Saturday, in a little country church, near this city, as an humble village parson was preaching the funeral sermon of an old man, two young men passed the door of the church; one, a youth of twenty-five, proposed to go in "see whom they were about to plant" (to use his own words). They entered, and as they did so, the little congregation were about to take a last look at the still pale face of the deceased, the youths joined the melancholy procession. They paused a moment at the bier, when the one who had proposed to enter the church and "see whom they were about to plant," bent down over the coffin and gave signs of the most poignant grief. He wept bitterly, and refused to leave the coffin. Some one suggested to him to pass on, when he said:—"This is my father—how came he here?"

The sequel is soon told. At the beginning of the war the youth had enlisted in an Indiana regiment, and had remained in the service till the last battle. He had been mustered out, had taken employment in Maryland, and remained in that State until a few days since, when he started home to see his aged parents. *En route* he had stopped in the village to visit a comrade who had gone through the war with him. The two, in taking a walk, passed the church in which the funeral service of John Slayton was proceeding, and by some strange influence young Slayton had been led to enter the church, when the sight of the lifeless form gave him the first intimation that he was fatherless. The elder Slayton had moved to Ohio during the last few years of his son's absence, and had, after a lingering illness, died.

Advice to the Tammanyites.

From the Brooklyn Eagle (Democratic).

These defeats of Ohio and Pennsylvania can be turned into the means of grasping national victory if we in this State so please. Let us all openly pledge ourselves to restore the entire local self-government to the metropolitan cities—to make our State legislation the counterpart of the faithful departmental administration of the Democratic State officers we are about to re-elect. Then we will have an argument unanswerable, why the Democracy should carry the country, and why the Governor of New York should be our standard-bearer in 1872. Nobody will doubt that as we govern the Empire State in 1870, so we should govern the country in 1872-7. Let the Democrats rightly use the one talent they have, and then ten talents will be entrusted to them. Every New York city scandal has cost us votes in Ohio and Pennsylvania; every genuine reform and economy in the Empire State will bring us increasing strength throughout the Union. We shall carry New York State because our State administration, so far as we have controlled it, has been faithful and unimpeachable. We may so wisely and well use the increased power we expect to gain in this State, as to compel public confidence everywhere in the determination of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs to the benefit and satisfaction of the people.

Applying the Cowhide.

The New Haven *Lever* has the following explanation of the reported horsewhipping of the Rev. J. Eaton Smith, of the Memorial Church at Westport, by Mr. Charles Ketchum:—

Recently, Mr. Ketchum sued for a divorce from his wife, and since then has been exceedingly jealous of any attentions paid her by residents of that town. The day previous to the unpleasant difficulty Mrs. Ketchum sent for the Rev. Mr. Smith to call on her, she being a member of the Memorial Church. Mr. Smith declined, and requested his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Short, to call. The latter gentleman made the visit, using Mr. Smith's carriage.

The result was that Ketchum, hearing that the young rector's carriage was seen in front of his residence, immediately flew into a passion, and swore that he would horsewhip him for calling on his wife. The next morning, meeting the Rev. Mr. Smith opposite the Post Office in a carriage, he drove up and struck him a blow with his whip. The citizens of Westport were so exasperated at this outrageous piece of business, that an indignation meeting was called, and a series of resolutions were passed condemning the conduct of Mr. Ketchum.

Rev. Mr. Smith has been an invalid for the last two years, and this gross attack upon his person has been brought about through the influence of a third party, who will be exposed when the case comes to trial.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6'14	MOON SETS	4'14
SUN SETS	5'16	HIGH WATER	11'57

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Busby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Dublin	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 2
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 5
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 7
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 8
Java	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Pereire	Brest	New York	Oct. 9
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Oct. 9
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct. 9
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Oct. 9
Celia	London	New York	Oct. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 19
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Oct. 21
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 21
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Pleiades, Holt, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr E. S. Wheaton, Adams, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Geo. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr R. W. Ruddell, Maloy, Norwich, do.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Salem, do.
Schr Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, St. Mary's, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Lottie Wells, Wells, Boston, Wald, Nagle & Co.
Schr C. W. Locke, Brantley, Lynn, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Newport, do.
Schr Jos. P. Cake, Endicott, Providence, do.
Schr E. B. Everman, Carson, Roxbury, do.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Lynn, do.
Schr J. Rumsey, Thomas, Smyrna, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Lawson, Richmond, do.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, Dorchester, do.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, East Cambridge, do.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Compton, Medford, Mass., do.
Schr Glengarry, Yates, Charleston, S. C., do.
Barge Mary, McGuire, New York, do.
Barge Three Daughters, Levengood, New York, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for New Orleans—Wm. Armstrong, Jr., wife, and child; J. W. Armstrong.

Per steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Savannah—Mrs. Wm. Goodrich, Miss Goodrich, Mrs. Margaret Bradley, Mrs. A. Keigce and three children, Thomas R. Roach, W. Winter, Mrs. G. E. Barnard and child, Mrs. McDonough and daughter, Jacob Kuehler, Dr. B. B. Whitaker, C. A. Reef, H. G. Nolen and wife, R. W. Roberts, H. Rohr and wife, Mrs. S. Lawrence.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 16.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Jane Elliott, with iron, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Massachusetts; Thompson; N. W. Finch; A. L. Mason; M. E. Kirkpatrick; T. L. Moore; Frank Sheldon; Iowa; Hamlet; Sarah Elizabeth; Wasp; M. L. Wilcox; and St. James, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 18.—The barges F. W. Jones left with coal for Syracuse, N. Y.; Empress, with grain, for New York; and Lieut.-Gov. Jones, with machinery, for New York. L. S. O.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES Del., Oct. 16.—Lying at the Breakwater, with mainboom broken, brig James Goliff. Wind NW. Clear.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tonawanda, Julius, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 4th inst.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 2d inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 15th inst.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, at Havana 15th inst.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 15th inst.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York 15th instant.

Steamer Centipede, Beckett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 13th inst.

Barque Aden, McMorran, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 4th inst.

Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 2d inst.

Barque Moore, Marsters, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 4th inst.

Barque Schamyl, Crosby, hence, at Marseilles 2d inst.

Barque Frank, Lovell, Cann, hence, at Brouwershaven 2d inst.

Barque White Cloud, Freeman, from Salem for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 15th inst.

Barque Maid of Glenwern, Thomas, for Philadelphia, sailed from Colombo 31st August.

Barque Sarah Payson, Dakin, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, was spoken 15th inst. lat. 41·30, long. 68.

Barque Pawnee, Anker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 14th inst.

Barque Hero, Beveridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

Schr Robin Hood, Adams, sailed from Washington, D. C., 15th inst., for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schrs General Sherman, Hemedy, for Wilmington, Del., and Joseph Stickney, Buckley, for Wilkesbarre, cleared at Baltimore 15th inst.

Schrs Roanoke, for Philadelphia; Narragansett, for do.; and Storm, for Trenton, cleared at New Haven 14th inst.

Schr William P. Cox, Bateman, hence, at Plymouth 15th instant.

Schr I. H. Wainwright, Abrams, sailed from Newburyport 14th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs S. T. Wines, Hulse; Henry, Dobbin; Evergreen, Bunce; A. Trudell, Bess; Jesse Wilson, Adams; and Eliza and Rebecca, Price, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Schrs J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, and Benjamin Strong, Brown, sailed from Providence 15th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr S. T. Baker, Brewster, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 16th inst.

Schrs S. L. Crocker, Turasher, from Taunton; Albert Thomas, Taylor; and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 14th inst.

Schrs F. B. Colton, Robinson; Ad. Smith; Charm, Rogers; A. M. Chadwick, Boyd; R. W. Tull, Robins; D. S. Sney, Huntley; Mary Weaver, Weaver; and Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

HATS AND CAPS.

REMOVAL.—JONES & TEMPLE HAVING removed from No. 29 South NINTH Street to No. 929 CHESNUT Street,
would respectfully call the attention of their friends to their new location, where they have just opened a new stock of Gents' Dress Silk and Felt Hats, including all the latest London and New York styles, together with a general assortment of goods pertaining to the trade. Your patronage and influence are solicited.
DAVID P. JONES,
10 14 6t rp WILLIAM TEMPLE.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1026 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 1035 CHESNUT Street. 10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To authorize the extension of the track of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway.

Whereas, The charter of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company authorizes the use of any of the streets east of Third street within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, as the Councils of the said city may authorize, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the act; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company be and they are hereby authorized to extend their road on Second and Third streets north from Berks street, and on Dauphin and Reed streets, between Second and Third streets, for the purpose of making a circuit.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
10 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of JOSEPH J. GIBSON, surviving partner of the firm of Frame & Gibson.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of W. D. COMEGYS, Esq., assignee of JOSEPH J. GIBSON, surviving partner of the firm of Frame & Gibson, and to report distribution of the balance, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October 19, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1869.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The decision rendered by a majority of the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, on the contested election cases, is a document of great interest and importance. In the fall of 1868 the Democracy of Philadelphia organized and perpetrated the most gigantic election frauds ever attempted in this city. Rendered desperate by repeated defeats on the one hand, and encouraged and emboldened by the aid received through Andrew Johnson's treachery and the active assistance of the whisky ring on the other, they made the most desperate and villainous efforts known in our political annals to achieve at once city, State, and national ascendancy. At the outset they began by creating voters out of newly arrived emigrants without the slightest regard to the requirements of the law, and without even a serious effort to prove in a satisfactory manner that the necessary conditions of citizenship had been fulfilled. It is known that forged naturalization papers were in circulation, that men were suborned to swear to the continued residence of emigrants with whom they were totally unacquainted, and that the Supreme Court issued six thousand certificates of citizenship in a period so brief that a proper investigation of the questions involved was totally impossible. As all difficulties arising from length of residence were practically surmounted either by perjury, forgery, or the neglectful manner in which naturalization papers were issued, it can scarcely be doubted that the Democratic city ticket received from this source alone more votes to which it was not in justice entitled than its entire majority. And yet, the main defence of the respondents to the charges based on the innumerable frauds of other descriptions is that they were not permitted in all instances to reap the full benefits of the false naturalization branch of their iniquitous campaign! Unfortunately, it was not in the power of the Court of Common Pleas to inquire into the validity of the naturalization papers which had been so hastily and, in many instances, improperly granted, but it very wisely and justly disregarded the demand of the respondents that the vote of certain Republican divisions should be thrown out on account of the rejection of these tainted certificates.

It was not merely by men in buckram of foreign birth that the Democratic leaders proposed to defeat the will of a majority of the *bona fide* citizens of Philadelphia. Gangs of personators were organized from among our own Democratic desperadoes and their kindred of other cities, and they voted at not only one but a series of polls under Democratic management, and in some divisions they voted not only once but on repeated occasions. It is a part of the judicial history of the election that not only this glaring species of fraud, but nearly every other conceivable description of partisan rascality, was connived at and encouraged by the Democratic election officers of certain divisions. They had evidently been selected in consequence of their known skill and unscrupulousness in aiding and abetting frauds on behalf of their party, and setting out with the determination to yield full compliance with the behests of their fellow-partisans, they disregarded all the essential requirements of the law, and admitted every vote offered for the Democratic ticket, without reference to its legality. For abuses of this description, which had been growing worse and worse in certain divisions for a series of years, there could be no other remedy than that applied by the majority of the court, of throwing out the entire vote. This action was necessary not only to ensure substantial justice in regard to the contest of 1868, but to teach the rascals who are attempting to override the popular will that they can derive no permanent advantage from similar frauds hereafter.

The right of the Judges to adopt this stringent remedy is manifest, not only from the tenor of Judge Brewster's decision, but from the weak manner in which it is combated by Judge Ludlow. In acknowledging that the entire votes of certain divisions have heretofore been thrown out by the Judges in this city as well as by other courts, he grants the whole case, without weakening it in the slightest degree by his accompanying statement that the previous rejections of votes presumed to be legal did not affect the result. The only thing at issue is the principle, and if this is fortified by precedent as well as reason and justice, the magnitude of the interests affected by it heretofore is of no moment. If a rule is good for the disposal of a case involving the title to a petty office, it is equally good for the disposal of all the political prizes in the Row.

While there is no lack of confidence in the proposed new District Attorney, Mr. Gibbons, the Democratic incumbent, Furman Sheppard, has displayed so much ability, integrity, courage, and industry in discharging the responsible duties of his office, that a very general feeling of regret prevails, among Republicans as well as Democrats, that the Judges decided his opponent to be legally elected. It is barely possible that this portion of the decision rendered on Saturday may be overruled by the Supreme Court; and Mr. Sheppard's counsel will no doubt earnestly contend that the vote of one or two Republican precincts in which the proceedings were riotous and irregular should also be thrown out. If this view is sustained, the people will secure a continuance of Mr. Sheppard's useful services.

THE RESIGNATION OF SURGEON GREEN.

The case of Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green has excited much attention all over the country, and, with the exception of the Washington *Chronicle* and the New York *Times*, there has been but one opinion expressed with regard to it by the press. Mr. Green was found guilty by a naval court-martial, and sentenced to a severe and degrading punishment for declining to declare a sick man to be well at the bidding of his commanding officer. The injustice of this sentence was practically acknowledged by the Secretary of the Navy, who remitted the penalties imposed, and contented himself with administering a mild rebuke to the offender. It will readily be seen that Mr. Green was placed in a very peculiar dilemma. If he refused to obey the order of his commander in this matter he was certain of but one thing—a court-martial and a degrading sentence. If he had obeyed, and the man who was under his medical care had died, exactly the same fate would have awaited him, for no court-martial would have admitted such an order as Surgeon Green received from the commander of the Nipsic as an excuse for the death of a sailor of whose condition the medical officer of the ship alone could judge. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that Surgeon Green has resigned his commission, for there was no other course open to him if he had any self-respect or professional pride. The merits of his case are perfectly plain to all except the martinets who control the affairs of the navy; and it is perfectly useless for any one to contend that the punishment of this surgeon was necessary for the maintenance of discipline. To unprejudiced minds it would seem that the well-being of the service would have been promoted much more if the commanding officer, whose abuse of the authority placed in his hands caused all the difficulty, had been brought to justice. There is a limit even to the supreme authority of the commander of a United States naval vessel; and with the repeated complaints of cruelty that have been made of late, it is certainly high time that the Secretary had made some motion towards investigating the cases that have been exploited abroad through the public press to the great scandal of the service.

The moral of Surgeon Green's case, however, extends beyond the individual sufferer. It shows conclusively that there is an urgent necessity that Congress should take in hand the whole subject of naval management, and in an impartial and judicial spirit define with as much exactness as possible the limitation of each officer's rights, privileges, and duties. Matters certainly can be regulated so that there need be no clashing of authority, as there always will be under the present loose system, that leaves nearly everything to the discretion of the line officers. It is absolutely necessary that the medical and engineer corps of the navy shall be filled with competent men, and if competent men are expected to enter them they must be protected, whether the graduates of the Naval Academy like it or not. As matters now are, there is no inducement for educated surgeons and engineers to enter the service; and the best men in all the branches of the staff are so thoroughly disgusted with their present status, that they leave the navy whenever they have an opportunity to do so, and there are no persons of first-rate ability to step in and take their places. The examinations that surgeons and engineers have to pass are very severe, as they ought to be, for it is not desirable that any but first-rate men should be admitted into the service. The rate of pay, of itself, however, is not sufficient to tempt the best men into any of the staff corps, and if other inducements are not offered they will give the navy a wide berth. Above all, they must be assured of gentlemanly treatment and protection from insult. Any surgeon or engineer who is competent to pass a naval examination is certainly able to make more money on shore or in the merchant service than his salary will amount to; and until the Naval Academy is able to turn out thoroughly trained doctors and engineers, it is eminently desirable that the highest standard of excellence should be maintained in the staff by the exclusion of all half-educated and weak-principled men, who will consent to be only subservient tools to carry out the whims and fancies of the line.

This cannot be done under the present system, and there is already a difficulty in filling the vacancies that exist in the medical staff, and it is likely that there always will be until a reform takes place, or another war breaks out that will induce gentlemen to make any personal sacrifice for the sake of serving the country.

OBITUARY.

Joseph Ritner, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Ritner, the venerable ex-Governor of this Commonwealth, died on Saturday, at the residence of his son in Carlisle. He was born near the city of Reading, in Berks county, on the 25th of March, 1780, and was therefore in his ninetieth year at the time of his death. He belonged to one of the old Dutch families of the State, and was a true type of his curious class, lacking depth and brilliancy, but endowed with earnestness and solidity of character. Six months' instruction in a private school of rather mean pretensions comprised all the education that he received in his youth. When a mere lad he removed from Berks to Cumberland county, where he hired himself out to a farmer, remaining in this humble position until the time of his marriage, at the age of twenty. A few years after he again migrated, removing to Westmoreland county, and finally to Washington county, in the western part of the State.

Not until he was well advanced in years did he enter upon his political career. In 1820 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature as a Whig, serving in that body during seven consecutive years, and acting as Speaker of the House during the last two years of his term. He used to tell an anecdote concerning his early political experience which gives a fair insight into his character. After he had retired on the evening of the day which witnessed his first nomination to the Legislature, he found his wife in tears. On inquiring the cause, he learned that his near neighbor, the miller, was going to Taylorstown the next day to electioneer against him. "Quit sobbing, my dear," responded the sturdy Dutchman; "I will go too, about 10 o'clock, and if he abuses me I will lick him!"

Having once entered into the political strifes of the period, he rose rapidly to prominence, but in 1828, on retiring from the House, he was defeated as the Whig candidate for the State Senate in his district. He then entered the Gubernatorial field, and was twice defeated as a candidate for the highest office in the Commonwealth before a split in the opposition ranks presented the opportunity which resulted in his election. At this period the State was so hopelessly Democratic that the agitation of the old issues gave no prospect to their opponents of hurling them from power. In this dilemma the anti-Masonic movement was originated, Thaddeus Stevens becoming its inspiration, while Ritner was its ostensible leader. Some of the most intimate friends of the latter were connected with the Masonic organization, and he always claimed that he entertained no personal animosity against the members of the order, being simply opposed to Masonry as a system, because he believed its machinery to be liable to abuse in the hands of ambitious and designing men, and in this way a danger to the free institutions of the country. His connection with the anti-Masonic movement was the source of much hostility to him during each of his candidacies, and ultimately led to his defeat in 1838, when he was a candidate for re-election. But it served to rally around him a formidable party in the State at a time when it was morally impossible to make a successful stand against the overwhelming tide of Democracy on the ordinary political issues.

His first nomination for the Governorship was received in 1829, with opposition to Masonry as the most prominent plank in his platform. Three years before, Governor Schulze had been elected by an almost unanimous vote, showing how complete was the demoralization of the opposition. Ritner received nearly fifty-two thousand votes, but George Wolf, his Democratic opponent, had a majority of over twenty-six thousand. In 1832 he again became the anti-Masonic candidate for Governor, receiving 88,165 votes, while Wolf, who was a candidate for re-election, had 91,335 votes, and a majority of 3170. The strength of the anti-Masonic movement at this time is shown by the fact that, while Andrew Jackson the same year received almost as many votes as Wolf, his three competitors for the Presidency were able to rally but sixty-six thousand of the voters of Pennsylvania around them. The Democracy, however, failed to profit by the lesson which the closeness of the vote on the Governorship should have taught them, and in 1835 there was a split in their ranks. Wolf had already held the office for six years, and aspired to a third term. The patronage at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate of the State was much greater than under the present Constitution, nearly all the county officers being subject to his appointment. All the Democratic politicians who had failed to secure the ear of Governor Wolf, therefore arrayed themselves against him and clamored for a change. A strong opposition to his re-election also sprung from his devotion to the cause of popular education, of which he was one of the earliest and most steadfast advocates, and virtually the father of our present admirable public school system. The opposition to Wolf's re-election in the Democratic ranks was centred upon F. A. Muhlenberg, a member of one of the most aristocratic families in the State, and, aside from his enmity to the cause of popular education, a man of liberal views. Ritner for the third time received the anti-Masonic nomination, and the vote stood, for Ritner, 94,023; for Wolf, 65,301, and for Muhlenberg, 40,586. Although Ritner's vote was over twelve thousand less than the combined vote of his two opponents, he became Governor by virtue of his plurality of twenty-eight thousand.

Among the first of the noticeable actions which distinguished his administration was the noble stand taken by him on the slavery question. At that time the slave oligarchy of the South wielded supreme power throughout the country, and it was quite as unsafe to avow sentiments in opposition to "the peculiar institution" in the free State of Pennsylvania as in any of the slave marts of the South. But the sturdy Dutch Governor of the State was beyond the reach of fear, and in his message to the Legislature, in 1836, avowed his purpose to "bend the knee no longer to Baal." Whittier commemorated this first official protest against the iniquity of slavery in one of the most earnest of his anti-slavery poems, commencing with the following stanza:—

"Thank God for the token!—one lip is still free—
One spirit untrammelled—unbending one knee!
Like the oak of the mountain, deep rooted and firm,
Erect, when the multitude bends to the storm;
When traitors to Freedom, and Honor, and God,
Are bowed at an Idol polluted with blood;
When the recreant North has forgotten her trust,
And the lip of her honor is low in the dust,—
Thank God, that one arm from the shackle has broken!
Thank God, that one man, as a *Freeman*, has spoken!"

Thaddeus Stevens was universally regarded as the keeper of the Gubernatorial conscience of Ritner, and doubtless inspired, even if he did not write, the message; but it required no small amount of courage and conviction to assume the responsibility for these noble words, and to that merit, at least, Ritner has unquestionable claim.

The great United States Bank question also figured prominently during his term of office. President Jackson having vetoed the bill extending the charter of this institution, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1836, granted a charter under which the bank continued its operations until its final suspension in October, 1839. When Governor Ritner signed the charter granted by the Legislature, his political opponents united in charging him with having accepted a bribe for so doing. His earnest devotion to the cause of popular education was the occasion of this charge. Although he had himself enjoyed none of the benefits of a liberal education, he became thoroughly convinced of its utility, and contributed as much as any other man to the final success of the school system of the State. When the bill rechartering the bank was presented to him for approval, he professed to be opposed to the policy of the measure, but finally consented to affix his signature on condition that "Nick Biddle's Bank" should pay a large bonus to the State, to be appropriated to the erection of school houses under the then new school law. The bonus was paid, and the bill was signed, but whether the Governor actually accepted a bribe must remain in doubt, although it is known that an attempt to influence him in this manner was contemplated.

Ritner's term of office would have expired in December, 1838, but the new constitution extended it to January, 1839. At the election of 1838, he was, for the fourth time, the anti-Masonic candidate for Governor, but his opposition to Masonry insured his defeat by David R. Porter, whose majority, however, was but 5496. The contest was very bitter, and from Philadelphia county two sets of candidates claimed election to the lower house of the Legislature. Governor Ritner also professed to believe that by the frauds there perpetrated he had been cheated out of the succession. From this belief arose the famous "Buckshot War," one of the most curious and exciting episodes in the history of this State. The opponents of the Governor believed that an attempt would be made to resist the inauguration of his successor by force, and that Ritner intended to continue in the exercise of the duties of the office until an investigation could be made into the alleged frauds. To this some color was given by an address issued soon after the election by Thomas H. Burrows, Chairman of the State Committee, in which he advised the friends of Governor Ritner, until an investigation had been made, to treat the result as if they had not been defeated. This brought a mob to the Capital, and the Senate Chamber was taken possession of by the multitude on the day when the Senate organized. The other branch of the Legislature was divided into two factions, each regularly organized and claiming recognition from the Senate and the Governor. Ritner became greatly alarmed, and called upon the militia to suppress the apprehended outbreak. A liberal response was made by the militia, who marched to the Capital in considerable numbers, but a request made to the Federal Government for troops was refused. No actual conflict occurred between the militia and the mob, and "the Buckshot War" spent its force in mere words, and the difficulty was finally settled by the Senate recognizing the House of which William Hopkins, Democrat, had been chosen Speaker.

In 1840, Governor Ritner was chosen a Presidential elector on the Whig ticket, casting his vote for General Harrison. He demanded from him the office of Collector of the port of Philadelphia, which he did not receive. He was, however, appointed Treasurer of the Mint in this city by President Tyler, but held the position a few months only, owing to the failure of his confirmation in the Senate. He always accused Henry Clay with this defeat, putting Clay's opposition on the ground of Masonry. On retiring from this office he became lost to public view, and passed the remaining years of his life in entire repose.

John W. Claghorn.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. John W. Claghorn, one of the most respected and benevolent citizens of this city, died at his residence on Arch street, after an illness of but a few days. The deceased, although in the eighty-first year of his age, enjoyed comparatively good health until the past year, and met manfully and as a Christian all the responsibilities his wealth and position in society imposed upon him.

Mr. Claghorn was born at Rochester, Mass., Aug. 25, 1789, and removed to Philadelphia from Boston in the year 1811. In the war with England in 1812, he enlisted and served as a volunteer. On his honorable discharge in 1813, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business on North Third street, and soon entered the house of Gill, Canong & Co., auctioneers. This firm was subsequently changed to Jennings, Thomas, Gill & Co., and Mr. John W. Claghorn and the late John B. Myers were made junior partners. The two latter gentlemen, in January, 1841, formed the firm of Myers & Claghorn, which afterwards became the leading auction house in this city. In 1841, Mr. Claghorn retired from this firm and associated himself with Thomas Robins, Esq., and the late Marshall Hill, under the title of Claghorn, Robins & Hill, auctioneers. A course of high-toned, conscientious dealing enabled Mr. Claghorn to accumulate a fortune princely for merchants twenty-five years ago, and to retire from business pursuits in a few years. The remaining years of the deceased were devoted to the claims of Christian and benevolent enterprises.

He was for twenty-five years accounting warden of Grace (P. E.) Church; for over twenty years treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bible Society; for over twenty years a manager of the Union Benevolent Association and of the House of Refuge; and for a like number of years a director of the Philadelphia Bank, and an active manager and treasurer of the Northern Home for Friendless Children since its formation, as well as of the Merchants' Fund.

These services, though unostentatious, were of far more value to the community than those rendered by many in public capacities. In every position of life to which he was assigned, the deceased did his duty, and his whole duty, and, dying, left to his children the honor of a name made memorable by the good deeds of fourscore years.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.—The November number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—

"The Vicar of Bullhampton," by Anthony Trollope; part v.; with two illustrations. "Daughters of Toil," a poem; by Evangeline M. Johnson. "Wear and Tear;" by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. "Murder Most Foul;" by W. C. Elam. "Fuel;" by Charles Morris. "A Catch;" by R. H. Stoddard. "Beyond the Breakers;" a novel; part xi.; by Hon. Robert Dale Owen. "The Satisfaction Usual Among Gentlemen;" by Joseph J. Reed. "The Great Flood;" by J. Franklin Fitts. "Jaffa to Jerusalem;" by Henry A. Brown. "Watching for Dawn;" a poem; by Professor Henry Hartshorne. "George D. Prentice;" by Charles G. Shanks. "First and Last of the Buccaneers;" by W. L. Stone. "Recollections of an Attache;" by R. M. Walsh. "Our Monthly Gossip." "Literature of the Day."

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

Marriages in New York.

On the surface it seems as though there had during the last six months been a good many marriages in high life in New York, but this is not in reality the case. The increasing publicity which some of the papers have given to them has bestowed upon them a factitious importance. By far the greater proportion of marriages, making allowance for the comparative size of the various classes of society, has occurred among the lower and middle grades. Among the lower classes here, more especially, marriage is on the increase. The reason is that they are composed so largely of emigrants, and emigrants are much more given to marrying than the native-born American is. In the year 1866, for instance, more than half the people married in this city were of foreign birth. In 1867 a much larger proportion were foreigners, and in 1868 the minority of those born in this country was still more remarkable. But the marriage ratio of Gotham, taking the classes as they come, is smaller than that of any other city in the United States. In Boston the marriage-ratio is that of fifteen in one thousand; in your city, that of fourteen in one thousand; in this city, that of less than twelve in one thousand; yet both in Boston and Philadelphia the foreign population is extremely limited. It may, indeed, be safe to say that for each marriage in New York two or three occur in Boston and in Philadelphia. We have perhaps plenty of the raw material for good husbands, for we have plenty of rakes—only the rakes are not reformed. Perhaps, too, the invasion of so many foreign counts and marquises as have within the past few years made Fifth avenue the scene of their spoliations, has had something to do with frightening off millionaire papas. Whether or not the Lord Hubert Ainsley who so recently married the Staten Island belle was all that he assumed to be, his career in Gotham pointed a sad moral to many a rich and repentant papa who had fallen a victim to his own anxiety to call a nobleman his son-in-law. Like poor Tom Moore, the *parvenues* of Murray Hill "dearly love a lord," and one reason the *Lady of Lyons* remains popular is because of its satire upon the servile worship of titles. In connection with this subject the correlative one of divorce is not without interest. In 1868 more than five hundred divorces were granted in the city and county of New York, and the great cause was, not infidelity, but incompatibility of temper. That covers a good deal, you know, and, unhappily, William and Mary, or Alphonso and Imogen, do not always find out the nasty little unsuspected hiding-places of one another's temper in a year or two. A happily married woman (or at least an apparently happily married one) told me the other day, that after twenty years of study of the character of her husband, she must confess to still being ignorant on many points. Well! I suppose the study of one's husband's or one's wife's character must be like the study of Shakespeare or the Bible—one is always discovering new beauties in it. At any rate it would be charitable to suppose so. On the other hand, I have heard it said that the reciprocal study of connubial character is like trying to follow Sir Joshua Reynolds' direction to contemplate a stone wall until you can discover beauty in it; there is no use trying, and you soon turn away in despair. I am afraid that is the principle upon which too many New Yorkers, who have entered the marriage state, proceed. The number of divorces makes things look that way. But, after all, perhaps the happiest wedded lives are those in which the first years have been marred by misunderstandings which revealed mutual strengths as well as weaknesses. We are told that the dwellers by the Red Sea used to procure pearls from their oysters by first wounding the bivalves and then casting them back into the water. Perhaps it is so with human hearts, particularly those that have been fished for in the sea of marriage. It is only after being wounded that they are good for much.

N. P. Willis' Ghost.

Seeing is believing, and to have "heern tell" is next door to considering whether perhaps the thing might not be so. The New York correspondent of a Western newspaper, which is equally devoted to female suffrage and spiritualism, has I see raked up a rumor that the spirit of the late N. P. Willis is in the habit of visiting a certain house (number not given) in Forty-fourth street, of this city. According to this account he cuts around loose, writes his spiritual autograph with an attenuated pen-holder, presents his hostess with an airy volume of poems printed (in gold and blue, I fancy) somewhere in infinite space, and adorns her vase with a supernatural bouquet culled from a heavenly hot-house. The correspondent vouches for the truth of the phenomena, for she (it *must* be a she) has seen the place where they occurred, and beheld the skeletonized remains of the bouquets. In the name of Gammon! when will all these rumors be accompanied with names, localities, dates, and circumstantial details? In future I intend treating all of them in the same way in which the "best" boarding-house keepers treat applicants for board, and to insist upon the best of references. Rumors, which I disdain to make use of, every now and then float to my ears respecting spiritual phenomena; children haunted with a mysterious Voice with which they converse in unintelligible language; ladies of irreproachable character and great literary attainments, who see visions and receive communications from floating aureolas. All right! Trot 'em out! That is all I ask for. Let there be a Grand Spiritual Test Mediums' Congress, with Parker Pillsbury for President and Charles Foster as Roper-in-in-Chief. This is what things must come to, if the phenomena which the spiritualists pretend to accomplish in secret are ever to be brought to the world's light.

"Free" Concerts at the Tammany.

The English actor Elliston, in one of his impudent, bombastic speeches, once informed his Surrey audience that those among them who were dissatisfied with the performance might apply to the box office and would be furnished with tickets, which any evening during the ensuing week would admit them free—upon surrender of one shilling! The Tammany evidently proceeds, on occasion, upon a similar principle. Last night a sacred concert was given there, in which Madame Frederici, Mr. Himmer, and Wilhelm Formes took part. Admission was thirty-five cents; but (so the advertisement said) *the seats were free.*

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

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IN CONSEQUENCE of the immense increase of trade at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, the proprietor has found it impossible to deliver all the goods sold, with five men and two horses, and has in consequence added another delivery team, and will keep on adding from time to time, as business warrants.

CZARINE SUITS,
Carr's Melton Suits,
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Plaid Cheviot Suits,
Fancy Plaid Suits.
At CHARLES STOKES',
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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, have just received, by ship Stamler, the balance of that immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. They have now the finest assortment of French China, Bohemian Glass and Fancy Goods ever seen in Philadelphia. Prices of all goods marked in plain figures.
Store open until 9 o'clock.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GREAT VITALIZER.—This title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long interval HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into its wake or sunk into oblivion for lack of patronage. From the first this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medicinally and financially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of the class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed SOVEREIGN TONIC OF THE AGE. The statistics of the United States Revenue Department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietary remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

THE EXPLANATION of this fact may be comprised in a few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is at once the purest, the safest, and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present season of chilling dews and unwholesome vapors.

THE SALE
OF THE SEASON!!
A LARGE LOT OF
FALL OVERCOATS,
Together with
AN IMMENSE NUMBER
OF
WALKING AND DRESS SUITS,
AND ALSO
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS
INNUMERABLE,
Now selling at
LOWER PRICES
than the same goods are offered at by any other house in the city,
AT
THE PEOPLE'S GREAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—LEAF.—On the 12th inst., at Pottstown, by the Rev. Edmund Leaf, WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia, to ANNIE L. LEAF, of Douglassville Pa.

ERWIN—SOBY.—On the evening of October 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. J. Sheppard, Mr. WILLIAM C. ERWIN to Miss LYDIA SOBY, youngest daughter of William Soby, all of Philadelphia.

SIMMONS—TUTTLE.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. George W. Smiley, at the residence of the bride, No. 1230 Thompson street, Mr. LEMUEL SIMMONS to Miss KATIE G. TUTTLE, of this city.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—Sunday, the 17th instant, aged 6 years, KATE DAYTON BALDWIN, eldest daughter of Kate Irving and Henry Baldwin, Jr.
The funeral services will be held at the residence, No. 251 N. Eighteenth street, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, the 19th instant. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

CLAGHORN.—On Sunday morning, the 17th instant, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, in the 81st year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1009 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

COLLISSON.—Suddenly, at Germantown, October 18, instant, THOMAS AULDIN COLLISSON.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FETLOW.—On the 18th instant, EDWARD MITCHELL, son of John and Fannie Fetlow, aged 9 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 1504 Franklin street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm5 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT; GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1328, 30 by 127. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. E. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISSUED THIS DAY,
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.
With Two Fine Full-Page Engravings.
CONTAINING
I.
"THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,"
A New Novel of Great Interest. By Anthony Trollope. Part V. With Two Illustrations.
II. DAUGHTERS OF TOIL. A Poem. By Evangeline M. Johnson.
III. WEAR AND TEAR. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.
IV. MURDER MOST FOUL.
V. FURL.
VI. A CATCH. By R. H. Stoddard.
VII. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A Novel. Part XI. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
VIII. THE SATISFACTION USUAL AMONG GENTLEMEN.
IX. THE GREAT FLOOD.
X. JAFFA TO JERUSALEM.
XI. WATCHING FOR DAWN. A Poem. By Prof. Henry Hartshorne.
XII. GEORGE D. PRENTICE.
XIII. FIRST AND LAST OF THE BUCCANEERS.
XIV. RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ATTACHE.
XIII. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XIV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.
For sale at all the Book and News Stores. Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents.
SPECIAL PREMIUM.
The numbers of Lippincott's Magazine for 1868, from July, containing the commencement of Mr. Trollope's Story, will be mailed to any party sending one subscription ($4·00) to the Magazine for 1870, between this date and December 1.
Lippincott's Magazine, with Sunday Magazine, $6·50 per annum with Good Words for the Young, $5·50.
Specimen Number, with Premium List, sent to any address on receipt of Thirty-five cents. Address
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
10 18 mw2t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philada.

NEW BOOKS
BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.
MABEL; or, The Bitter Root. A tale of the times of James I. By the author of Irish Amy. "Another story of the Stantoun Corbet series, powerfully written." 16mo, 90 cents.
A YEAR IN SUNDAY-SCHOOL. From the Journal of an old teacher. 18mo, cloth, 65 cents.
AMY RUSSELL; or, Lambs Gathered. By the author of Ben Ross, &c. 18mo, 40 cents.
WHO TOOK THOSE COINS? By the author of Nora's Life. 18mo, muslin, 50 cents.
Just published and for sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 18 mwf6t

JUST PUBLISHED BY
PORTER & COATES,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS. With Short Biographical and Critical Notices. By Charles Knight, author of "A Popular History of England," etc., etc. Elegantly printed on the finest paper. 6 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, $10·50; or bound in 3 vols., thick crown 8vo, fine English cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, per set, $7·50.
Selecting some choice passage of the best standard authors, of sufficient length to occupy half an hour in its perusal, there is here food for thought for every day in the year; so that if the purchaser will devote but one-half hour each day to its appropriate selection, he will read through these six volumes in one year, and in such a leisurely manner that the most elevating thoughts of many of the greatest minds will be firmly implanted in his mind forever. We venture to say, if the editor's idea is carried out, the reader will possess more information and a better knowledge of the English classics at the end of the year than he would by five years of desultory reading. They can be commenced at any day of the year. The variety of reading is so great that no one will ever tire of these volumes. It is a library in itself. 2 3mwf5rp

CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SEASON.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Have just opened the largest and most complete assortment of the latest styles of FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, including a full line of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Mixed Cassimeres,
Plaid Cassimeres,
Mixed Suitings,
In all the standard and popular Foreign and American makes.
For Ladies' Wear
We have some elegant specialties in Astrachans, Velvet Cloths, Velvet Furs, White Velvet Furs, Blue Cloth, Crimson Cloth, Maroon Cloth, White Cloth, and all the FANCY COLORED CLOTHS for Ladies' Sailor Jackets and Walking Sacques.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
In immense variety and all colors.
Waterproofs! Waterproofs!
We have, as usual, the finest qualities and best makes at the lowest prices. 10 14 3wrp

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.
Ladies' Cloakings.
IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS. CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS,
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1·00 upwards.
Men's and Boys' Wear.
ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 28m

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT,
FIRST OF THE SEASON,
Just received and for sale by
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DRY GOODS.

IRISH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
OPENED THIS MORNING,
2000 Yards of Irish Poplins.
Equal ,, at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1·50 per yard, worth $2.
These goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost, at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT SILK-FACED POPLINS.
ELEGANT RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Elegant Empress Wool Poplins, only 75 cents.
In fact, the largest stock of FINE DRESS GOODS will be found at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE-PRICE STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
OPENED THIS MORNING,
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·75.
HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.
The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.
Also, a full line of pure LYONS BLACK SILKS, up to $6 per yard, at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
SILK STORE,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

DEMONSTRATION IN
VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS
Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25.
Lyons Silk Finish, equal to Pouson's.
Velvet, wide, at $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS YET OFFERED.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
10 15 2trp PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD
HAVING COMPLETED THE REBUILDING OF THEIR STORE, AND HAVING DEVOTED SOME TWO MONTHS TO THE SELECTION AND MANUFACTURE OF A NEW STOCK, ARE NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
OUR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND OTHERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND SEE US.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
AND
Nos. 1 and 7 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
1 7 1sm PHILADELPHIA.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

RAPSON'S
TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE
No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,
10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1530 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, 10 10 tmrp

DRY GOODS.

BEST LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
28-INCH LYONS VELVETS.
30-INCH LYONS VELVETS.
32-INCH LYONS VELVETS.
34-INCH LYONS VELVETS.
In fine qualities and handsome shades of black, from $14 to $22·50.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,
from the recent Auction Sales.
BLACK CORDED SILKS, $1·25.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, $1·37 to $2·75.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, $1·50 to $2·50.
LYONS GRO GRAIN SILKS, $2·75 to $3.
Colored Dress Silks, new shades.
Colored Gro Grain Silks, new shades.
Heavy Corded Silks, new shades.
Light Colored Silks for Evening Dresses.
Plain Japanese Silks for Evening Dresses, $1·50.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS.
Striped Broche Cashmere Shawls.
Open Centre Broche Shawls.
LADY WASHINGTON STRIPED SHAWLS.
Ladies' and Misses' Woollen Shawls.
SILK FINISHED VELVETEENS.
Blue, Purple, Brown,
and Black for $1 to $4·50.
SILK PLUSHES FOR SACQUES.
Blue, Green, Lucifer.
Mode, Brown, Purple.
White and Black, $2·50, $6, and $15.
DRESS GOODS OF VARIETY IN NEW STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
FALL TRADE.
ATTRACTIV SPECIALTIES
AT THORNLEY'S
POPULAR CORNER,
Eighth and Spring Garden.
We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.
Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.
Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH R. THORNLEY.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Has now in stock a splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Embracing
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
VELOUR RUSSE,
SILK EPINGLINES,
SILK CHAIN PLAID POPLINS, PLAID SERGES, TARTAN PLAIDS, JASPE POPLINS, SILK STRIPE POPLINS.
PIM BROS. & CO.
FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors.
MERINOES, in all shades and qualities, including the new color,
BLEU LURNIERE. [9 11 5p

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection.
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

MOURNING GOODS.
TAMISES, BIARRITZ,
DELAINES, DRAP D'IMPERIAL,
BOMBAZINES, DRAP D'ALMA,
ALPACAS, DRAP DE RUSSE,
CRETONNES, VELOUR OTTOMANS,
And every other variety for Mourning and Second Mourning.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET,
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

SEWING MACHINES.

TO AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC!
Sewing by machinery has long ceased to be a chimerical idea. The only point in doubt is, which is the BEST.
THE PARHAM
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
We do most emphatically and earnestly pronounce to be that
GREAT DESIDERATUM
So long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentialities of
A PERFECT MACHINE
ARE COMBINED.
THE PARHAM
Sewing Machine Company
Having purchased all the old patents of Mr. CHARLES PARHAM, a well-known inventor of rare abilities, of twenty years' standing; also his several *new* and *very valuable Patents* for certain later improvements, and also, at a considerable expense, obtained a general license to use the many patents owned by the old-established
WHEELER & WILSON CO.,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
And GROVER & BAKER CO.
By the employment of the oldest and most skilful mechanics and operators, and whose judgment and varied experience have been consulted, only those features of the numerous patents possessing *long-tried merit* are used. By such a grand combination
THE NEW PARHAM
IS, UNDOUBTEDLY,
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST!
THE BEST AND MOST PERFECTLY FINISHED!
ITS MOVEMENTS AS SPEEDY AND AS LIGHT AS ANY OTHER MACHINE.
IT USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
MAKING A TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
THAT CANNOT BE UNRAVELLED
PERFECTLY FAIR UPON BOTH SIDES,
IT HAS THE NEW NEEDLE-HOLDER.
NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE NEEDLE IN CHANGING FROM COARSE TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED OR MISSED STITCHES.
IT USES THE CELEBRATED SHUTTLE-CARRIER.
NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED,
NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD,
NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE.
The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric
Without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth, or
Linen Duck with Linen Thread,
Marseilles, Pique, and English Lastings,
Pass over Seams, or Turn Corners Perfectly
IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.
All machines finished in the highest degree of the art.
All Cabinet Furniture of the most beautiful and chaste designs.
THE PARHAM
New Family Sewing Machine
Is fully warranted in every particular. Full instructions furnished by obliging and experienced lady operators at the residence of a purchaser.
The Company will furnish the instrument upon equitable and easy terms.
Principal Office and Salesrooms,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street,
10 15 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwf6p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 9 2p

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

From "Tent Life in Kamchatka," by George Kennan, we take this description of how they win a bride in Kamchatka:—

At this interesting crisis we had surprised our Korak friends in the third encampment. The tent which we had entered was an unusually large one, containing twenty-six pologs arranged in a continuous circle around its inner circumference. The open space in the centre around the fire was crowded with the dusky faces and half shaven heads of the Korak spectators, whose attention seemed about equally divided between sundry kettles and troughs of "manyalla," boiled venison, marrow, frozen tallow, and similar delicacies, and the discussion of some controverted point of marriage etiquette. Owing to my ignorance of the language, I was not able to enter thoroughly into the merits of the disputed question, but it seemed to be ably argued on both sides. Our sudden entrance seemed to create a temporary diversion from the legitimate business of the evening. The tattooed women and shaven-headed men stared in open-mouthed astonishment at the pale-faced guests who had come unbidden to the marriage feast, having on no wedding garments. Our faces are undeniably dirty, and our blue hunting-shirts and buckskin pants bore the marks of two months' rough travel, in numerous rips, tears, and tatters, which were only partially masked by a thick covering of reindeer hair from our fur "Kuchlaukas." Our general appearance, in fact, suggested a more intimate acquaintance with dirty "yourts," mountain thickets, and Siberian storms, than with the civilizing influences of soap, water, razors, and needles. We bore the curious scrutiny of the assemblage, however, with the indifference of men who were used to it, and sipped our hot tea while waiting for the ceremony to begin. I looked curiously around to see if I could distinguish the happy candidates for matrimonial honors, but they were evidently concealed in one of the closed pologs. The eating and drinking seemed by this time to be about finished, and an air of expectation and suspense pervaded the entire crowd. Suddenly we were startled by the loud and regular beating of a native "baraban," or bass drum, which fairly filled the tent with a volume of sound. At the same instant, the crowd opened to permit the passage of a tall, stern-looking Korak with an armful of willow sprouts and alder branches, which he proceeded to distribute in all the pologs of the tent. "What do you suppose that is for?" asked Dodd, in an undertone. "I don't know," was the reply; "keep still, you will see." The regular throbs of the drum continued throughout the distribution of the willow sticks, and at its close the drummer began to sing a low musical recitative, which gradually increased in volume and energy, until it swelled into a wild barbarous chant, timed by the regular beats of the heavy drum.

A slight commotion in the crowd immediately followed, the front curtains of all the pologs were thrown up, the women stationed themselves in detachments of two or three at the front of each polog, and took up the willow branches. In a moment a venerable native, whom we presumed to be the father of one of the parties, emerged from the polog nearest the door, leading a dark-faced bride. Upon their appearance the excitement increased to the pitch of frenzy; the music redoubled its rapidity, the men in the centre of the tent joined in the uncouth chant, and uttered at short intervals peculiar shrill cries of wild excitement. At a given signal from the native who had led out the couple, the bride darted suddenly into the first polog, and began a rapid flight around the tent, raising the curtains between the pologs successively and passing under. The bridegroom instantly followed in hot pursuit, but the women who were stationed in each compartment threw every possible impediment in his way, tripping up his unwary feet, holding down the curtains to prevent his passage, and applying the willow switches unmercifully to a very susceptible part of his body, as he stooped to raise them. The air was filled with drum beats, shouts of encouragement and derision, and the sound of the heavy blows which were administered to the unlucky bridegroom by each successive detachment of women as he ran the gauntlet. It became evident at once that despite his most violent efforts, he would fail to overtake the flying Atalanta before she completed the circuit of the tent. Even the golden apples of Hesperides would have availed him little against such disheartening odds, but with undismayed perseverance he pressed on, stumbling headlong over the outstretched feet of his female persecutors, and getting constantly entangled in the ample folds of the reindeer-skin curtains which were thrown with the skill of a matador over his head and eyes. In a moment the bride had entered the last closed polog near the door, while the unfortunate bridegroom was still struggling with his accumulating misfortunes about half way round the tent. I expected to see him relax his efforts and give up the contest when the bride disappeared, and was preparing to protest strongly in his behalf against the unfairness of the trial; but, to my surprise, he still struggled on, and with a final plunge burst through the curtains of the last polog, and rejoined his bride. The music suddenly ceased, and the throng of natives began to stream out of the tent. The ceremony was evidently over. Turning to Meroneff, who with a delighted grin had watched its progress, we inquired what it all meant. "Were they married?" "Da's," was the affirmative reply. "But," we objected, "he didn't catch her." "She waited for him, your honor, in the last polog, and if he caught her there, it was enough." "Suppose he had *not* caught her there, then what?" "Then," answered the Cossack, with an expressive shrug of commiseration, "the 'baidnak' — poor fellow — would have had to work two more years." This was an interesting feature—for the bridegroom! To work two years for a wife, undergo a severe course of willow sprouts at the close of his apprenticeship, and then have no security against a possible breach of promise on the part of the bride; his faith in her constancy must be unlimited. The intention of the whole ceremony was evidently to give the woman an opportunity to marry the man or not, as she chose, since it was obviously impossible for him to overtake her, unless she voluntarily waited for him in one of the pologs. The plan showed a more chivalrous regard for the wishes and preferences of the gentler sex, than is usual in an "unreconstructed" state of society, but the manner of its execution must have been very unpleasant to at least one of the contracting parties. I could not ascertain the significance of the chastisement inflicted upon the bridegroom. Dodd suggested that it might be emblematical of married life—a foreshadowing of future domestic experience; but it seemed more probable to me that it was an attempt at anticipative justice in view of the chastisements which the man might administer to his wife *after* marriage. Whatever, however, was the motive, it was certainly an infringement of the generally recognized prerogatives of the sterner sex, and ought to be discountenanced by all Koraks who favor strict marital discipline.

KORAK "STIMULANT"—"WON'T YOU HAVE A TOAD-STOOL?"

After the conclusion of the ceremony, we removed to an adjacent tent, and were surprised as we came out into the open air to see three or four Koraks shoutings and reeling about in an advanced stage of intoxication; celebrating, I suppose, the happy event which had just transpired. I knew that there was not a drop of alcoholic liquor in all northern Kamchatka, nor, so far as I knew, anything from which it could be made, and it was a mystery to me how they had succeeded so soon in getting hopelessly, thoroughly, undeniably drunk. Even Ross Browne's beloved Washoe, with its "Howling Wilderness Saloons," could not have turned out more discreditable specimens of intoxicated humanity than those before us. The exciting agent, whatever it might be, was certainly as effective in its results, and as quick in its operation, as any "tanglefoot," or "bottled lightning" known to modern civilization. We were not so far in advance of the barbarians after all. They seemed to have solved, by a happy intuition, the problem which civilization has so long studied, viz., how to get drunk in the shortest possible time and in the most effective way. For the fulfilment of both conditions, the Korak method takes precedence over all others which I have ever seen. They get drunk by eating that species of fungus vulgarly known as a toad-stool. The plant is peculiar to the country. Although a violent narcotic poison when taken in large quantities, it acts upon the brain and nervous system in small doses very much as does alcoholic liquor, and it is used as a stimulant by nearly all the Siberian natives between the Okhotsk Sea and Behring's Straits. Its habitual use completely shatters the nervous system, and its sale by the Russians to the natives is made a penal offense by Russian law. In spite, however, of all prohibitions, the trade is secretly carried on, and I have seen twenty dollars' worth of furs bought with a single fungus. The Koraks would gather it for themselves, but it requires the shelter of timber for its growth, and is not to be found on the barren steppes over which they wander, so that they are obliged, for the most part, to buy it at enormous prices from the Russian traders. It may sound strangely to American ears, but the invitation which a convivial Korak extends to his passing friend is not "Come in and have a drink," but "Won't you go and take a toad-stool?" Not a very alluring proposal, perhaps, to a civilized toper, but its effect upon a dissipated Korak is magical! Far into the night we heard the shouts and barbarous songs of the Korak bacchanalians, and our sleep was disturbed by many unpleasant dreams of being chastised with willow switches for getting drunk upon toad-stools.

From the very interesting article by Professor T. B. Maury, entitled "Gateways to the Pole," we make the following extracts:—

The Gulf Stream enters the space around the Pole at a temperature above the freezing point (28 deg.), when we find warmer water (at 36 deg.) almost at the Pole, and outside the heat-bearing current.

The Arctic current that offsets the Gulf Stream and flows south, reaching it at 35 deg. temperature, could not have left the Pole colder than 28 deg.: for then it would have been frozen up. In its transit to the south it only loses 6 deg. or 7 deg. of its temperature. Is it then a thing incredible that the Gulf Stream, this mighty "river in the ocean," whose caloric, "if utilized, could keep in blast a cyclopean furnace, capable of sending forth a stream of molten iron as large as the volume discharged by the Mississippi river," is it incredible that this current may reach the Polar region at 36 deg.? Remember it begins its race off Florida at 86 deg.

* * * * * * *

There certainly issues from the space around the Pole a ceaseless and mighty flow of waters to the tropics. In its course icebergs of huge proportions are carried off from the mainland. So vast are these icy masses, and often so numerous in floating clusters as to defy computation. Captain Beechy saw a small one fall from a glacier in Spitzbergen, over four hundred thousand tons in weight. The Great Western, in 1841, in her transatlantic trip, met three hundred icebergs. Sir John Ross saw several aground, in Baffin's Bay, in water two hundred and sixty fathoms deep; one he computed to weigh 1,259,397,673 tons. A Danish voyager saw one of 900,000,000 cubic feet. Sir J. C. Ross met with some of these floating mountains twice as large as this. And in Davis' Straits, where there is deep water, "icebergs have been met having an area of six square miles and six hundred feet high."

The hyperborean current, which bears these monsters on its bosom, has formed, by the deposit from their dissolution, the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, which, were the waters of the Atlantic dried up, would probably be seen to rise from the sea-bottom in the majestic proportions of Mt. Brown and Mont Blanc.

The single drift of ice, which bore on its Atlean shoulders the English ship Resolute, abandoned by Captain Kellett, and cast it twelve hundred miles to the south, was computed to be at least three hundred thousand square miles in area and seven feet in thickness. Such a field of ice would weigh over 18,000,000,000 tons. We say this was a *single* drift through Davis' Straits, only *one* of the avenues of this current from the Pole, and only a fractional part of the drift in the year.

What a mighty flow of water, from the south, must that be which, wedging itself into the space around the Pole, ejects such masses out of this space as quietly and easily as the steam-driven piston of the fire-engine throws out its *jet d'eau!*

We dwell upon the might and magnitude of this ice-bearing river from the Pole, because in gauging these we gauge the energy of the reciprocal, heat-bearing "river" from the tropics, *i. e.*, the Gulf Stream.

The theory of Columbus for finding a way to the East had far less to support it, it seems to us, than this theory of a way to the Pole.

* * * * * * *

The sun is, to every corner of the globe, the greatest source of caloric, at least, so far as we know, in the present state of science.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Sir John Herschel, and at Paris, M. Pouillet, at widely separated intervals of time, and by long-conducted experiments, found that the vertical power of its rays, at sea level, is sufficient to melt one half an inch of ice per hour. Their labors, since verified by other observers, agree in the statement that "the total amount of solar heat received by the whole earth in a year, if distributed uniformly over the earth's surface, would suffice to liquefy a layer of ice one hundred feet thick, and covering the whole earth."

Another source of thermic revenue for the pole is the internal heat of the earth.

Fourier has almost proved this to amount to white heat. Miners find that the deeper they pierce the bowels of the earth the temperature increases at the rate of one degree for every sixty feet of descent from the top of the earth's crust.

At this estimate it is easy to show that, at the distance of twenty-five miles, everything, even the most refractory rocks, are in a molten and incandescent state.

Humboldt, and other meteorologists, dwell with no little emphasis upon the significance and energy in subterranean upheavals and volcanic outbursts of this mighty reservoir of heat.

The depression and flattening of the earth at the Pole would bring its surface nearer there than at any other part to this Cyclopean furnace.

Supposing this internal sea of fire to be spherical, the dip or compression of the Polar crust, according to Herschel, twenty-six and four-tenths (26⅘), would sink the bed of the Pole into the region of perennial fire!

May not this circumstance alone explain Dr. Kane's "Open Sea?"

The presence of a large drift of icebergs from this sea does not forbid the question. These icebergs, all agree, are formed on the shores of some Arctic continent. They may be formed on great elevations, as the Alpine glaciers. And we know from Halmbodt's experiments, that, at the height of fifteen thousand feet (that of Mt. Brown) there would be a perpetual reign of ice at the equator itself.

This profound and beautiful hypothesis may boast no sanction of high authority, nor count as its advocate any Arctic explorer. For awhile it may have to rest its claims on deductions of science, and be ushered into notice on the quiet authority of mathematical calculation. Was it not so with the theory of Columbus? What of this?

Galle, we know, with his powerful telescope at Berlin, and aided by a host of astronomers elsewhere, was defeated in his search for a planet, when, with no other instrument but his pencil, it was found and triumphantly pointed out by the French mathematician.

We cannot close without an appeal to the reader to weigh *the facts*. For, apart from the triumphs of science, apart from the settlement of a great problem, affecting the commonwealth of nations; apart from the saving of human life in future fruitless efforts to find the Pole, there may be wrapped up in this solution results not now dreamed of by the most visionary. De Soto marched westward to find silver, and stumbled upon the golden glories of "The Father of Waters." Columbus sailed in search of a short passage to the East Indies and found a new world. Who shall say that, within the Arctic circle, dwelling upon some of the islands or shores of that sea Dr. Kane saw rolling and beating at his feet, there may not yet be found—

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin,"

some vestige of humanity—some fragment of our race, wafted thither by these mighty currents we have heard of, whose cry of welcome is yet to greet the mariner who finds them, and amongst whom there may, at least, be found some one of God's elect?

A BANK PANIC.

White Pine in an Intense Financial Flutter.

From the (White Pine) Inland Empire, Oct. 7.

At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a despatch was received by the agency here from the agency of the First National Bank of San Francisco, stating that $5000 in coin was needed below, and unless it was immediately telegraphed the concern there must suspend. Mr. Gilmore, cashier of the Hamilton House, made an effort to despatch the amount required, but was informed by Wells, Fargo & Co., that a general order had been issued forbidding the transmission of large sums by telegraph. Permission was finally granted by W., F. & Co. to send the amount as desired, but the delay occasioned in telegraphing to and fro proved disastrous to the San Francisco agency, for about 4:30 o'clock a telegram came announcing that it had closed for the want of coin. While it looks a little strange that a banking institution of accredited respectability and standing should be compelled to suspend for the pitiful sum of $5000, we give it as a statement of facts furnished in explanation of the suspension by the cashier here, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions therefrom. A rumor that Mr. Harker, the President of the concern, had lost heavily in gold speculations, has assigned as the reason for the run on the agency below. As to the truth of this report we are of course not advised; but those who claim to know assert that it is wholly groundless.

The news of the suspension in San Francisco was received by individuals in Treasure City before 4 o'clock, which caused a run on the agency there, resulting in every dollar in coin being drawn out. A little later the agency here was attached and taken possession of by the Sheriff. The news spread rapidly, and soon the affair was the topic of universal conversation, causing the wildest excitement. Quite a crowd had at one time assembled, and filed back and forward in front of the bank; but the Sheriff having possession, nothing could be accomplished in the way of presenting demands. Up to a late hour last night groups of people were to be seen in all parts of the city, engaged in earnest conversation, and a thousand exaggerated rumors were afloat. Should we credit all the wild rumors we heard on the streets, it would necessitate the conclusion that at least five millions of dollars had been lost by persons whom we never dreamed of possessing a single "red." However, there was much anxiety manifested in all quarters by depositors and lawyers to get out the necessary papers, and officers to serve them were in great demand. Persons armed with attachments rode rapidly up to Treasure City, in the hope of finding something to seize upon whereby they might secure themselves; and many others came down the hill for the same purpose.

The first attachment served here was for $3000; and shortly afterwards several others, for smaller sums, were laid, aggregating, up to the hour we got our report, about $15,000. In addition to this amount, parties owing the bank were garnisheed in sums ranging from $1000 to $2000. All of the attachments placed upon the concern here were in the interest of local creditors.

There was in the bank at this place $21,000 belonging to the County Treasurer, $20,000 belonging to the Court House Building Fund, and about $3000 city money. The cashier informs us that these amounts are all right, and being special deposits cannot be molested to meet the liabilities of the bank.

Among the many rumors prevalent on the street last night was one to the effect that citizens had taken possession of the bank at Austin, and were proceeding to withdraw their deposits. Another was that a buggy loaded with coin left the Hamilton Agency early yesterday morning. It was also currently reported that parties had gone out on horseback to recover, if possible, the absconding treasure. We do not vouch for the correctness of any of these reports, and simply give them as street rumors.

In our next issue we will probably be enabled to furnish fuller particulars. Meanwhile we conclude, from all the information we have on the subject, that the bank—especially the Hamilton Agency—is perfectly solvent and able to pay every dollar of its liabilities. In that event the suspension will in all probability be but temporary.

COWHIDING.

One of the Amenities of Life in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 12.

The great accumulation of wrath that has been pent up in the capacious bosom of Josiah L. Keck, since the question of the removal of the Cincinnati Fertilizing Establishment from Delhi Township became a serious matter, found vent yesterday morning. The honorable President of the Fertilizer Company came across Mr. Thomas H. Yeatman, a constant inhaler of the perfume manufactured at the constant inhaler of the perfume manufactured at the establishment referred to, and an indefatigable disbeliever against the place and all its appurtenances, picked a quarrel with him, and made an attack upon him with a carriage-whip. The circumstances of the affair are about as follows:—

About 10 o'clock in the morning Mr. Keck, walking down Fifth street, hailed Mr. Yeatman, who was driving past the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad depot, and beckoned him to the sidewalk. Mr. Yeatman drew near the ex-President of the City Council, and inquired his pleasure. Mr. Keck said that he simply desired to know whether Mr. Yeatman had used the language attributed to him in a report of the last meeting of the anti-stink factory people of Delhi. Mr. Yeatman inquired as to the exact quotation. Mr. Keck repeated, as nearly as he could from memory, the following passage from Mr. Yeatman's speech to his fellow-sufferers last Friday:—

"The proprietors of the stink factory are Mr. Keck and Ben Eggleston. One was our representative in Congress for the First district, and the other is the President of the City Council. We have representatives in the Penitentiary; why not call them honorable? Have they done any worse than these men? They are reducing the price of property in this community, and their minions are ready to buy it up at a low rate, and when they have got a great part of it you will find that the factory will be removed."

Mr. Yeatman admitted, with considerable animation, that he had used these words, and affirmed his willingness to defend them. Without further ado, Josiah called Mr. Yeatman a "—— liar," and seizing the buggy whip, applied it vigorously to his back and shoulders, raising a little cloud of dust with every cut. The whip was too long to be used with any advantage at so short a distance, and Mr. Keck had struck his traducer but three or four times when a gentleman came up and put a stop to the performance by holding Si until a policeman, who happened to be near, came up and took him in charge. Si was taken to the Ninth Street Station House, while Mr. Yeatman drove away from the scene of his castigation with despatch. Mr. Keck gave bale for his appearance before the Police Court this morning, and was released.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Murderer Arrested Thirty Years After the Crime.

The following curious story of crime and retribution is told by the Dubuque *Times*:—

"For the last fifteen or twenty years there has lived, about a dozen or so miles south of this city, a farmer named Costello, who in his own community, and among those with whom he was acquainted, has enjoyed the reputation of being an honorable and fair-dealing man. Matters prospered well on his farm; he was all attention to his duties, and was considered a good husband and a kind father.

"Costello was born in Ireland, and lived there till manhood. He settled down and rejoiced in the possession of a wife and several children. But an unlucky day came, when, in a dispute, he struck a blow which made him a fratricide—an outlaw, and a fugitive from justice. Escaping the officers of the law, he fled the country, embarked on an emigrant ship, and came to America.

"After many years of rambling through this country, he came to Dubuque, where, by industry and economy, he succeeded in securing a good farm. Meantime, his wife and children remained in the old country, entirely ignorant of his whereabouts. He could not write to have them come out to America, for that would only lead to his discovery and bring him surely to the gallows. Besides, it is but natural to suppose that his wife, knowing his terrible crime, would hardly be willing to share her life with his. So, after taking the matter into consideration, he married again.

"But his terrible secret has at last crept out. Last week his nephew, the son of the murdered brother, arrived here, and, after securing the proper legal papers, proceeded to the farm of Costello, and had him arrested for the murder committed thirty years ago. He is now on the way back to Ireland, to be tried, and, if no circumstances can be adduced to justify the fratricide, to suffer for it to the full extent."

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, Principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	2,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900 Par. Cost, $1,093,004 25.	Market value, $1,130,356 25
Real Estate	21,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,139 08	
Cash in drawer 42 65	116,363 73
	$1,647,867 80

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Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

The Court Decides the Controversy by Retaining Mr. Fox as Mayor, and Casting Out the Other Incumbents—Judge Ludlow Dissents.

The contested election of 1868 has at length been set at rest. For one whole year it has consumed the time and attention of the Court, has eaten the public money, and has held in harmful doubt the title to the most important municipal and county offices; but now it is a thing of the past. On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, the Judges of the Common Pleas assembled before a large and excited audience to pass their judgment upon it. Judge Brewster delivered the opinion of the majority, and Judge Ludlow afterwards read an opinion, dissenting from the views of his brethren.

Judge Brewster's Opinion.

After referring to the disfavor with which the Courts of this country and of England have received contested election cases, which are so vexatious and intricate, imposing as they do so heavy a responsibility upon the Court, Judge Brewster, delivering the opinion of the majority of the Court, spoke of the present case in substance as follows:—

We have before us petitions contesting the titles of seven offices in this city and county, to wit:—Mayor, District Attorney, City Solicitor, City Controller, Receiver of Taxes, City Commissioner and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. To each of these an answer has been filed. The petitions all charge an undue election and a false return, and they all contain numerous specifications, charging certain alleged frauds with great particularity. The answers deny the averments of the petitions, and charge in their turn that the majorities were in fact greater than certified by the election officers. In support of this allegation, a number of specifications of illegal and fraudulent acts are given in detail by each respondent. Many of the issues thus presented by the pleadings were entirely unsupported by any testimony which would warrant either party in pressing them upon our consideration, and they were with great propriety, either formally or tacitly abandoned upon the argument. The remaining positions assumed by the respective parties may be thus stated:—

1. The contestants ask us to entirely reject the returns from the Seventh Division of the Third Ward; the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions of the Fourth Ward; the Sixth and Seventh Divisions of the Seventeenth Ward, and the Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward.

2. To reject the entire vote polled during the last three hours in the Eighth Division of the Ninth Ward, and

3. To give to contestants the benefit of a recount of the ballots in the Sixteenth Division of the Twentieth Ward.

The respondents insist that no one of these requests shall be granted and in their turn maintain.

1. That the petitions contesting the offices of District Attorney and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas should be dismissed because the cases have not been determined *"at the next term after the election."*

2. That the Court should entirely reject the returns from the Second and Tenth Divisions of the First Ward, and the Tenth Division of the Nineteenth Ward, because of alleged frauds and violence.

3. That the returns from thirty-nine other divisions should also be rejected, because of the designed exclusion by the election officers of certain persons claiming to vote upon naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court.

4. That fifty-two votes were received from contestants from persons who, it is alleged, held fraudulent naturalization papers. It is, therefore, claimed that these should be properly charged.

5. That thirty-six naturalized citizens who offered to vote for the respondents were not allowed to do so, and that the majorities returned should accordingly be increased.

The statement of these various propositions contains the measure of the work which is before us, and we shall discharge our duty here as briefly as is consistent with a due regard to the importance of the questions thus presented for our consideration.

The first point to be considered is the power of the Court, which has been questioned by the respondents.

Citing the act of 1839, and many decided cases, the Judge concluded:—

We regard then the power to throw out a return *in a proper case* as existing, and as applicable alike to municipal and county elections.

And this brings us directly to the heart of this contest—which may be said to lie beneath the question—*when shall a division be stricken out?* It is conceded in the able argument of Mr. Sellers, that "a poll should be excluded where it is closed in point of fact or in point of law." This is the principle laid down in the Penn District case (2 Parsons, 526.) But it must be admitted that this does not present the true boundary line of the power. In the Blockley election (Ib. 534) ballots were rejected because the tickets contained one name too many, although the additional name was stated to be for a vacancy which did not exist. If all the votes in a division were so misprinted, clearly the whole poll would have to be rejected. In Mann vs. Cassidy (supra), Judge Thompson held that where the whole proceedings are tarnished with fraud the entire returns will be rejected. In Thompson vs. Ewing (supra), the same judge said "the whole conduct of election officers, *(though actual fraud be not apparent)*, amount to such gross and culpable negligence, such a disregard of their official duties as to render their doings unintelligible or unworthy of credence, and the results of their action entirely unreliable for any purpose. In the same case, Judge Ludlow, referring to a certain precinct, said:—"We must reject the *entire vote polled* in this division, because we cannot *with certainty* determine which candidate received a majority of votes." In speaking of another return, he said:—

"If * * it had appeared that because of a disregard of the directory provisions of the election laws, a fraud or mistake had been committed, *tending to cast a doubt upon*, endanger or destroy the rights of the respondent, we would *instantly reject every vote cast*, because then we would be unable to discover the true majority of the votes."

In Weaver vs. Fitch, (supra), President Judge Allison reaffirmed the doctrine above quoted from Thompson vs. Ewing, and in the contested election of 1867, (*supra*) the same learned Judge gave additional emphasis to the principle thus announced. In the same proceeding I took occasion to say that the remedy should never be applied except in the extremest case, and that "impossibility" was the test. My brother, Judge Pierce, also concurred in the views of the President Judge.

From this review of the decisions of our predecessors and ourselves, there would seem to be an unanimous conclusion that wherever a Division Return is attacked, and the result cannot be ascertained, the poll is to be rejected. And this, whether the disturbing cause be fraud, or gross and culpable negligence, or even in the language of my brother Judge Ludlow, "mistake."

It matters not, then, what has produced the mischief, the question is, after all, can the Court sift out the result? Can we separate the pure gold from the dross? Is it possible to reach certainty or even an approach to certainty?

With this principle for our guide, firmly established by authority, and commending itself to our reason and our love of justice, let us approach the settlement of this controversy.

The first specification to which our attention was called in the argument is that which assails the return from the Seventh Division of the Third Ward. It is charged here, as elsewhere, that the "officers of said division fraudulently carried on said election with a wilful disregard of all the requirements of the laws regulating elections, by means of which only the true votes and will of the people could be ascertained." To this general averment are attached specifications which may be condensed into a charge that every duty enjoined by law was omitted.

This is emphatically denied by the answer.

A careful examination of the proofs shows that upwards of one-tenth of the entire vote of this division was fraudulent; that the record of the election was falsified by marking persons as voting who, it is conceded, did not vote, and that a large number of voters were not marked as voting on the list of taxables. These falsifications of, and omissions from the record, amount to upwards of one sixth of the entire list, and from these three sources of attack nearly one-third of all the votes cast are destroyed. This, it will be understood, is the result of direct evidence bearing on specific names. If the case rested here it would be an easy matter to purge the poll, but the falsification of the list of taxables to the extent presented by the proofs before us, is a feature peculiar to this case. Ordinarily the officers have been content to receive votes from persons not on the list without requiring the proof exacted by the statute, and to omit the recording of the names of the voters on the list of taxables. In such cases it has been comparatively an easy task to charge every such vote against the wrong-doers; but the difficulty presented by this record is the impossibility of applying any known rule for the purgation of the poll. To strike from the majority a number of votes equal to the falsifications of the register would clearly not be a decision on the merits, for these forgeries are not relied on for the correction of specific votes. When the officers marked opposite the name of a qualified voter the letter V, and thereby indicated that he had voted, when, in truth, he had not been near the polls, they did the citizen a great wrong; and when they repeated this in scores of cases, they left their record so self-accusing and so self-condemned that they can blame no man for saying that it is impossible to make light from such thick darkness, or truth from such a mass of falsehoods.

When it is added to this that during the first hour votes were received in the most indecent haste and disorder, "that several hands were thrust in the window at one time when the polls were opened; that tickets were received very rapidly and placed in the box; that it was an impossibility to tick off the names of every voter, or to see who were voting;" and that at other times challenges were disregarded, and a band of persons known to be from another city were allowed to vote, some faint perception of the truth can be arrived at. It is due to the respondents to say that these allegations are contradicted by one of the officers, but he is unsupported by any of his brethren inside, or friends outside of the polls; he is not sustained by satisfactory proof of the integrity of a single attacked vote, and he is so thoroughly contradicted by other witnesses, and indeed by his own record, as to require us to attach little if any importance to his statement. I have tried in vain to establish some theory by which this poll may be simply corrected and not destroyed. I have found this to be impossible, and in such a state of facts justice seems to require that each party should prove his vote, and that to the extent of his failure herein the poll to be stricken out. The contestants have proved 126 votes. The respondents have proved 11, but they were all unassessed voters, and they failed to show any qualification save that of residence.

The contestants did not prove the qualification of their voters. Had this been done on either side the legal ballots might have been obtained. It was doubtless supposed that if a man were noted on the assessment list, it was not necessary to do more than to prove for whom he voted. Where, however, a return is attacked for fraud or uncertainty, the party failing to establish the entire qualifications of his voters can claim nothing.

By reason, therefore, of the intentional and gross frauds—the *suggestio falsi*, as well as the *suppressio veri*, which staid the record of this election division, and the utter uncertainty of arriving at a correct result we must reject this entire return.

The next division attacked by the contestants is the Sixth of the Fourth Ward. The evidence here establishes a condition of affairs well calculated to elicit the condemnation of all just-minded men. The list of taxables was "kept back by the Judge, and by some other means until about seven o'clock." The importance of this book in the conduct of an election cannot be over-estimated. Judge King laid great stress upon it in Kneass' case (2 Parsons 581), and his remarks have been frequently quoted and always approved. The assessment list is the chart by which the officers are to steer. Its accidental loss, its abstraction by a stranger would not endanger a pole honestly conducted. But its suppression or falsification by an officer of the election is one of the strongest badges of fraud. Prior to the appearance of this book in the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward upward of 200 votes were polled.

More than one-half of the whole number of votes received in this division were placed in the box whilst this important record of the election required to be consulted and marked at the reception of every ballot was in close confinement in the custody of one of the officers. More than one-half of all the persons who did vote are not noted on this book as voting. Every such omission left wide open a door for great fraud. Thirty-five persons voted who were not on the list. Forty challenges were disregarded. A gang of twelve or fifteen strangers came up and voted. A citizen endeavoring to guard the purity of the ballot-box by the exercise of the right of challenge was threatened with personal violence, and when he persevered he was actually arrested and dragged away from the window by a Deputy Sheriff. An inside officer who endeavored to stay this flow of fraudulent votes, was threatened and intimidated. Strangers voted in squads and bunches. Personations were made of a minor, of a pauper in the Alms House, and of the dead. Only one naturalization paper was shown, and that was wrapped up and handed back unexamined.

This is the case—almost without its parallel even in the history of election frauds—which is made out by a number of the contestants' witnesses. On the part of the respondents there is hardly an attempt at contradiction. Some evidence was submitted in defense of the personations, out as to the general conduct of the election only one witness, the Judge, was examined. In answer to the serious case presented by six witnesses, he favors us with answers to three questions on his examination in chief, in which he states that he was the Judge, that no challenge was disregarded, and that all the voters were sworn, with the exception of those whom he knew to be legal voters in the division. This is his whole defense. He was not asked a word as to the suppression of the assessment book, the specific frauds, the gangs of strangers, the arrest of one challenger, and the silencing of another by terror. On these and the other points of the case he is mute. The wholesale endorsement he undertakes to give to the poll is destroyed by his cross-examination. He swears that he knows Levi Fish, and that he did not, to his knowledge, see a man vote in that name; yet the election record, kept under the supervision of this witness, shows that the name Levi Fish was called, recorded and voted on, whilst its owner swears that he was not in the city on election day. He did not vote, but, although personally known to the Judge, was personated. Further comment would seem to be unnecessary. We find here uncontradicted frauds upon the records of the election—frauds in the reception of votes—and, superadded to all this, the employment of force in furtherance of a settled design to overwhelm the poll with illegal votes. No Court should be asked to perform the impossible task of purging this poll, and we accordingly reject it.

The Seventh and Eighth Divisions of the Fourth Ward may be considered together. In both of these Divisions we find:—

1. Direct falsification of the records, not only by the omission to note on the list of taxables the voting of many persons, but also by the actual marking of numbers as having voted when in fact they did not vote. It is, unfortunately, too evident that these books were tampered with in order to give a gloss to numerous and glaring violations of the law.

2. We also find that in each of these Divisions a number of palpable frauds were committed. Large numbers of strangers voted, the ballots were taken in so rapidly that there was no time to search for the names given by the voters; "Bummers, Alms House People," were brought up, and the votes "shoved in." Parties came up to the polls with names written on paper; sometimes the voter would whisper the name, and when the officers did not hear it, the persons outside would "sing it out." No questions were asked. Votes were were put in the box before the names were announced. Many frauds and personations are directly proved. In addition to all this, we also find in the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward that force was employed to drive off legal voters. One respectable citizen went to the polls three times. At first a voucher was required; when he returned with a qualified voter of the Division, his friend was knocked into the gutter, because, although belonging to the party in the majority, he was about to vouch for a political opponent. The witness adds:—"When they found that he was going to vouch for me and I was a regular voter, they told me if I would vote the ticket they showed me I would have no difficulty. I told them no, I would not. When they found out I was going to vote the ticket I had in my hand they commenced upbraiding Mr. Means for going to vouch for me. * * They kept him away from the window, * * and when they found he was coming up, and that he was determined to come up to the window, they knocked him down."

Another witness was deterred from voting by a threat against his life and he speaks of "a gang at the polls all day." We also find a number of personations in both of these divisions.

As to the Eight Division of the Fourth Ward, the respondent's brief does not furnish the name of a single witness as called by the defense, and in the Seventh Division but one witness was examined in answer to all these charges. He simply states that only one challenge was disregarded, and that several were not allowed to vote because they had no vouchers.

The frauds upon the records, the frauds inside the box, and the force outside, are all uncontradicted and unexplained. Three such elements, affecting large proportions of the entire vote, are presented for the first time in these cases. No man can, with a reasonable hope of arriving at the truth, attempt the impossible task of separating the good from the evil in these polls. A few scattered grains cast upon the surface of clear water may easily be removed, and a filter may enable us to deprive it of still greater accumulations, but when the earth is applied in such excess as to solidify the mass, the fluid disappears, and it is beyond the power of man to recall it. So here, the few honest votes that may possibly lie in the boxes of these divisions are so covered up with frauds that they are buried far out of sight and past all judicial redemption.

The returns from these precincts are therefore rejected.

In the Eighth Division of the Ninth Ward, a very daring fraud was discovered by a mere accident.

A Mrs. Andrews, hearing voices in the alley adjoining her residence, looked out of the window and saw a number of men—she judged to be twenty-six—asking one of their party, who held a printed assessment list in his hand, for different pieces of the paper. One said, "Give me a shoemaker," another asked for "a tailor," &c. As they spoke, they were accommodated with strips from the list. Mrs. Andrews saw them leave the alley, and saw them followed by Mr. Atkinson. He estimates their number at fourteen, and it is proved by Mr. Keen that this same party voted in the Eighth Division of the Ninth Ward. Mr. Andrew K. Smith saw them vote; they vouched for each other. The witness was "shoved against" several times.

No officer of the election, or other person, has been called to contradict these statements.

The contestants do not ask that this entire poll should be rejected, but simply that we should cast out the vote of the last three hours, during which period the frauds above detailed were practised. Besides this, there is proof that during this time 19 illegal votes were received, and 14 unassessed persons were allowed to vote, whose names were not added to the list, and who did not comply with a single requirement of the law. During the last three hours 76 votes were polled. The fraudulent votes were largely in excess of the honest ballots; but, applying the test of possibility, we find that the poll can be saved.

Thus—the illegal votes proved amount to.....47
The contestant's vote was.....19
They have proved..... 8
—
Contestant's vote unproved..... 2 2
—
Balance to be charged to respondents...45

As to the remaining divisions attacked by the contestants, but a brief synopsis of the evidence can be given.

In this manner a number of divisions, attacked by the respondents, were discussed, and those in which the proof of fraud was complete were thrown out by the Court, and others, in which the proof was incomplete, were not rejected, but were purged of the illegal votes.

The Judge then resumed:—

Before passing to the consideration of the divisions attacked by the defendants, it may not be out of place to notice several objections that were urged at bar against the right of the Court to reject a poll. It was insisted—

1. That this ought never to be done, because it leads to an unconstitutional disfranchisement of a voter, and

2. That, at all events, polls could not be rejected in this contest, because the facts were exactly parallel with those developed in the election cases of 1867 (1 Brewster, 162), in which we refuse to adopt that remedy.

It is believed that both of these difficulties can be settled in a few words.

As to the constitutional objections, it is a sufficient answer to say that we do not disfranchise a single voter. If he is so injured, it is not by our act, but by the frauds and wrongs of the servants of his own choice. Suppose the election officers close the poll for an hour, as in the State of Ohio vs. Bitt. (7 Am. Law Reg. 88), or two hours before the time fixed by law, as in the Penn District Election (2 Parsons, 526), or that they throw in hundreds of votes—in all these instances the legal voter is disfranchised. The polls we have rejected stand precisely upon the footing of the last case supposed, save that instead of placing the hundreds of fraudulent ballots in the boxes themselves, the election officers suffered others to do so, which is in effect and consequence the same wrong. That parties may be injured by the acts of their servants is no new doctrine, and has been illustrated to the sad experience of many, as is well attested in the frauds practiced upon the New Haven Railroad Company (Bridgeport Bank vs. New York and New Haven Railroad Company, Am. Law Reg. 210), and in numerous other cases.

The remedy of the legal voter is also very simple. Whenever there is a contest let him come forward and insist upon proving his vote. The Court will always see to it that his fullest rights are secured.

It is not then to produce, but to guard against, disfranchisement, that we reject these polls. In every case of the hundreds of frauds and personations which swarm in these divisions, some legal voters have been disfranchised. But if fraud is sanctioned by success, it has the victory, and the honest voter is not only disfranchised but these overwhelming frauds affect majorities in other polls. If we reject the division we do some partial good, for we teach fraud and force that they shall no longer triumph; that they cannot possibly gain, and may lose. We take away the reward from crime, and make honesty not only the best, but the sole policy of the majority in every division, and when we shall have done that we may reasonably hope to have recovered our city from the violence and wrong which have marked its polls for many years, and have made all good citizens wonder whether the day would ever come when we should enjoy an honest and fair election.

In the face of frequent contests by citizens, and of repeated warnings from this Court, these frauds have increased to an extent which may be said without a particle of exaggeration, to endanger the existence of the principle which underlies our government. When the majority can be repeatedly and successfully overcome by wrong, the confidence of all in the prosperity of our institutions must be impaired, if it is not destroyed, and when election officers, in the light of all this truth and of all past admonition, increase and multiply these frauds, courts of justice may perhaps be excused if they grow intolerant of the evil. *Quousque tandem abutere Catalina patientia nostra? quem ad finem sese effrenaza jactabit audacia?*

We now pass to the consideration of the positions assumed by the defense.

The respondents ask us to reject the returns from the Second and Tenth Divisions of the First Ward, and the Tenth Division of the Nineteenth Ward, because of alleged frauds and violence.

The Second and Tenth Divisions of the First Ward may be considered together because of their vicinity to each other, and the probable identity of the wrong-doers in each precinct.

It is distinctly in proof that between 1 and 2 P. M. in one division, and an hour later in the other division, there was great disorder at these polls.

Several voters were murderously attacked and driven away. Many others were deterred from voting and from challenging. A large number of naturalization papers were rejected; a squad of seven strangers were seen at one poll who appeared to be acting in concert with the Judge; handfuls of votes were thrown into the window, though none reached the ballot boxes; several voters standing peaceably in the line were arrested by the police, dragged from the poll, and one of them was confined in the hall for two days.

Besides all this there were in one division seven personations, six of which occurred after the hour mentioned.

It is said, in answer to these serious charges, that there are some contradictions in the statements of the witnesses called by respondents, and that there is conflicting testimony. It is also urged that the returns show that the respondents' vote was at one poll greater than it had ever been before or since; and as to the other division, that it reached within four votes of the highest number ever there polled.

A comparison of election returns would indicate that the respondents had received but little, if any damage from the acts complained of. But we do not regard this as the true test in such a case. The question which specially concerns the public and the law is the freedom and the purity of an election. We find the fact to be that unoffending citizens were shot at, beaten and arrested at these polls, simply to prevent the exercise of their right of suffrage. From many pages of testimony to this effect, I quote but a few lines. Martin Cavenaugh swears that he "was dragged out of the lines and handed over to a policeman or special constable. He was taken up to Southwark Hall, and kept there for two days to feed on water. No charge was made against him. He had been living in that division thirteen years, and had been a voter since 1857.

Charles McBride states that a crowd threatened his life, and that Alexander McBride was driven away while attempting to vote, and was shot at. This is corroborated by Alexander McBride, James Erieson, and others. A few hours later the opposite party had full possession of the poll, and five votes during that interval, between four and five o'clock, were 13, all on one side. This was in the Second Division, but in the Tenth matters assumed the same complexion, the only difference being that the violence commenced later.

Bernard Devine saw no fighting but witnessed three arrests of persons in the line.

Earnest Steubing was cruelly beaten because he attempted to vouch for his son, and other persons testify to more or less of violence and wrong.

We have no hesitation in condemning all these proceedings, and our reprobation should be especially marked of the police, who so shamefully violated the law it was their duty to preserve.

The evidence establishes that after one o'clock in the Second Division, and after two o'clock in the Tenth Division, there was at all events an amount of violence which renders it impossible for us to say what was the legal vote, and we therefore apply in favor of the respondents the same principle which has been invoked against them elsewhere, and we reject all votes received in these divisions after the hours named.

The respondents also attacked the Fourth of the Seventh, Eighth of the Tenth, Ninth of the Tenth, Third of the Eighteenth, and the Seventh Division of Twenty-sixth Ward. Although they did not press any objections to these divisions upon the argument, we have felt it to be our duty to examine the testimony as to each of these polls. We dismiss them with the remark that we have found nothing which would justify their rejection or purgation.

The opinion here touched upon the Tenth Division of the Nineteenth Ward, attacked by respondents, and finding no sufficient proof of fraud, retained the return.

The respondents ask us, in the next place, to reject the returns from thirty-nine other divisions because of the designed exclusion by the officers of certain persons claiming to vote upon certificates of naturalization issued by the Supreme Court.

Upon this point a great many witnesses were examined, and very full arguments have been submitted on their testimony to the Court. It is established by thirty-six persons that their votes were rejected, although they were duly naturalized, and that they would have voted for the respondents. Beyond all question their votes should now be credited to the incumbents. The papers they produced were genuine certificates issued by the Prothonotary and under the seal of the highest court in our State. No other tribunal should or can impeach or question its judgments, and they establish the right of each of these witnesses to his vote if otherwise qualified at the election which is now the subject of our inquiry.

Other witnesses prove that a number of naturalization papers were rejected—from five to ten, or perhaps more at each of these divisions attacked, and amounting in all to about 300 cases. Aside from the thirty-six persons just referred to, no one of the 300 was produced, nor have the rejected papers been exhibited to us. The proof here is simply from citizens who were at the polls, and saw persons produce naturalization paper purporting to have been issued by the Supreme Court, and saw their votes rejected. If the right of these 300 persons to vote were established, and if it were in proof that they would have voted for the incumbents, then it would become our plain duty to credit them, along with the thirty-six we have spoken of, to the respondents. We could not reject the entire polls, amounting to many thousands of votes, because a number susceptible of definite ascertainment, and actually computed for us by witnesses, had been rejected. It would in such a case be possible to correct the evil, and as already explained, our duty is to work out every possibility of the contest.

But we cannot even credit the three hundred to either side, for the following reasons:—

1st. It nowhere appears that the rejected certificates were genuine. They are not produced, and their authenticity—which could, perhaps, be alone established by inspection—is not referred to by any witness as within his knowledge.

2d. The mere holding of a genuine paper would not establish the right to vote. There must also have been an assessment, payment of a tax and residence in the division. As to all of these points, the case is barren of proof.

3d. The greatest difficulty in the way of crediting these three hundred to any account is that there is no proof that they would have voted for any particular candidate, or for whom?

Can we conjecture that these papers were genuine, that the holders thereof had all the other qualifications of voters, and that beyond all this they would have voted for the incumbents?

No Court was ever asked to decide a question upon such a multiplication of guesses.

The next point presented by the respondents is, that 52 votes were received and counted for contestants from persons holding fraudulent naturalization papers, or otherwise disqualified.

The proofs establish this allegation, and the incumbents should receive the credit claimed. Most, if not all these voters should be prosecuted and severely punished.

It is often said in the argument of these cases that the only remedy for fraud is to punish the wrong-doer. So far as that fallacy is designed to paralyze the arm of the law in these investigations, it should be rejected. So far as it asserts a sound truth, it should be accepted. Unfortunately, however, with the exception of very rare and commendable prosecutions, fraudulent voters have gone unpunished. Success brings with its satisfaction, leniency for friends and magnanimity for foes, and thus great wrongs, amounting to treason—the only treason it seems of our age—go unpunished. That no blame may attach herein to the Court, we commend these 52 and all the other fraudulent voters named on our record, and every officer who violated his oath, to the prompt attention of the proper authority.

Lastly—The respondents claim a credit for the thirty-six naturalized citizens who would have voted for incumbents, but who were not permitted to do so. For the reasons already stated, this demand should be allowed. Before the act of April 17, 1869, no election officer could go behind a genuine seal and signature, and he incurred the liability of a severe penalty by arrogating to himself such an authority.

My brother Judge, Ludlow, dissents from the views above stated, and will express his opinion.

My brethren, President Judge Allison and Judge Peirce, do not agree to the *impossibility* test. They think that the evidence does show a general neglect of duty on the part of the officers of the election, violence at the polls, fraudulent voting, &c., which, in the language of the law, renders the election *undue*, and yet it may be possible to purge the poll. This they do not think they are required to do in all cases, but to ascertain if the election was a due election—that is, a legal and proper election—or whether the return is a true or false return.

The views above stated lead to the following results:—

FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Fox's majority, as returned, was.....1838
To which is to be added the number of naturalized persons who swear they would have voted for Mr. Fox, but whose votes were illegally rejected..... 36
—
1874

And there is to be deducted therefrom:—
I. The following majorities in rejected polls:—
7th Division, 3d Ward..... 459
6th Division, 4th Ward..... 286
7th Division, 4th Ward..... 205
8th Division, 4th Ward..... 422
II. The numbers charged by purging the polls:—
In the 8th Division, 9th Ward..... 45
In the 6th Division, 17th Ward..... 61
In the 7th Division, 17th Ward..... 33
In the 4th Division, 25th Ward..... 51
III. The error in favor of Mr. Tyndale in the 12th Division, 15th Ward..... 103
IV. The loss to Mr. Tyndale by the fraudulent count in the 16th Division, 24th Ward..... 67
—
1925

Less the charges against Mr. Tyndale:—
I. By the striking out of hourly returns—
In the 2d Division, 1st Ward.....52
In the 10th Division, 1st Ward.....15
II. By the illegal votes charged.....52
—
119

Total deductions.....1806 1806
Leaving the actual majority for Mr. Fox.. 68

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Mr. Sheppard's majority as returned was.....1275
To which is to be *added*—
I. An error in the 13th Division 19th Ward, in his favor, of..... 7
II. Another error in the 1st Ward..... 313
—
1595

and there is to be *deducted* therefrom:—
I. The following majorities in rejected polls:—
7th Division, 3d Ward.....459
6th Division, 4th Ward.....280
7th Division, 4th Ward.....388
8th Division, 4th Ward.....459
II. The numbers charged by purging the polls:—
In the 8th Division, 9th Ward..... 45
In the 6th Division, 17th Ward..... 61
In the 7th Division, 17th Ward..... 33
In the 4th Division, 25th Ward..... 51
III. The loss to Mr. Gibbons by the fraudulent count in the 6th Division, 26th Ward..... 45
—
1841

Less the charges against Mr. Gibbons:—
I. By the striking out of hourly returns:—
In the 2d Division, 1st Ward.....62
In the 10th Division, 1st Ward.....54
II. By the illegal votes charged.....32 148

Total deductions.....1993
Mr. Sheppard's majority as above was.....1595

Majority for Mr. Gibbons..... 68

The same recapitulations would show that all the other contestants were elected by majorities exceeding the figures last stated.

Mr. Feltz, as Receiver of Taxes, by over..1400 votes.
Mr. Hancock, as Controller, by over.....1000 "
Mr. Worrell, as City Solicitor, by over... 800 "
Mr. Donegan, as Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, by over.....1000 "
Mr. McCuen, as City Commissioner by over..... 800 "

The precise majorities received by each officer can be readily ascertained by counsel, and, if desired, the court will at any time express the result more formally. The law, however, only devolving upon us the duty of ascertaining which candidates were elected, we have contented ourselves with the effort simply to acquit our consciences of that responsibility. It, therefore, only remains for us to decree and declare that at the general election held in the city and county of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday of October, 1868, the following named parties received the highest number of votes and were duly and legally elected to the offices named, that is to say:—

Daniel M. Fox as Mayor.
Charles Gibbons as District Attorney.
Richard Feltz as Receiver of Taxes.
Samuel F. Hancock as City Controller.
Thomas J. Worrell as City Solicitor.
Richard Donegan as Prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas, and
Alexander McCuen as City Commissioner.

Opinion of Judge Pierce.

I do not assent that where a poll is thrown out for fraud, the vote legally cast can be proved. The taint of fraud, where so general as to render uncertain the will of the electors, vitiates the whole poll, and in the language of the law there is an undue election.

To pursue any other course would be to offer a premium to fraud, and give the perpetrators a possibility of having the advantage of their fraud, while in no possibility could they suffer from it.

I admit that this doctrine is an advance beyond the opinion entertained by me last year, to which I have been brought by an increased observation of the effect of these frauds upon the elective franchise as illustrated by the election frauds of last year.

Judge Ludlow's Opinion.

Judge Ludlow then read his opinion, dissenting from the judgment entered by the majority. He differed from it in his views, both of law and fact, each of which he discussed at great length, and summed up his conclusions as follows:—

First. Unless the vote of whole divisions is rejected absolutely in the computation of majorities, each of the respondents received a majority of votes at the election in October, 1868.

Second. Adopting even the rule of the majority of the Court, and adding to the majorities not contested the unassessed votes proved or accounted for, Furman Sheppard was elected District Attorney, and Daniel M. Fox was elected Mayor.

Third. If every illegal and unassessed vote is rejected in the final count, the respondents, with the possible exception of the Receiver of Taxes, received a majority of the votes cast in October, 1868.

Fourth. If in every case (in which the majority of votes were cast for respondents, and are now attacked) the returns are rejected, unless the necessary steps are taken to ascertain the legal votes cast at the election in 1868, *this Court cannot consider these cases upon their merits.*

Fifth. Without proof of the number of legal votes of unnaturalized citizens illegally rejected at the October election of 1868, this Court cannot decide these cases on their merits, and we ought to make an honest effort to ascertain this vote, and thus undo a great wrong.

Sixth. Without the proof above specified, the Court cannot legally ascertain the majorities for and one of the contestants, and cannot, therefore, declare either of them elected.

I therefore dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Court, in so far as results are ascertained and declared.

Opinion of Judge Allison.

I desire to add but a few words to what my brethren have said. Last year, when the contested elections were before the Court, I desired to secure the adoption of the rule which is now advocated by my brother, Ludlow, with so much earnestness and zeal. In this I was unsuccessful. Judge Peirce, agreeing with me in the view which is expressed at length, in the opinion which I then delivered (Brewster's reports), but differing with me as to the number of election divisions to which, under the proofs, it ought to be applied. Judge Brewster did not see his way clear to assent to the principle which Judge Peirce and myself agreed to adopt. Judge Ludlow, who did not sit with us in the argument of the cases then before us, for a reason which we all agreed was a proper reason, was nevertheless invited by his brethren to join them in their consultations, and assist them by his advice. At that time his view was most decided, and the expression of it as emphatic as it could be made, against the adoption of a rule that would send an election contest back to the Examiners to take proofs of the legal vote, for the purpose of restoring to the count and adding it to the undisputed vote as returned for the several candidates. This advice had doubtlessly much influence in preventing the adoption of the rule which he now advocates, and which I hoped to see applied to the then pending cases, and to subsequent cases as they should arise.

The persons going into office under the certificates of election would have remained in office until the proof of the legal vote had been taken, they asserting their ability to show by such a course of investigation their right to the several offices in contest, claiming that they were legally elected.

The refusal of the Court to give them the opportunity to make such proof, turned the contestants out of Court without further remedy. We are advised that it would be proper to give the present incumbents an advantage which we denied to the contestants last year.

My brother Ludlow, thinks we ought now to adopt the rule which was then rejected, which would be to hold that that which was bad in principle and vicious in practice a year ago, is sound in principle and wholesome in its application a twelvemonth later. My objection to this is not to the first portion of the proposition; but I do object to the Court doing that, which, in my opinion, would make them justly chargeable with unfair dealing to suitors in the contested elections which we are now deciding.

We ought not to say that a given principle will not be applied to the determination of election cases; to keep silence for a whole year; giving suitors no intimation of a change of purpose, and at the last hour spring on them, as it were, the application of the very rule which the Court, in the cases which preceded those now in contest, had refused to adopt. This would be to mislead the contestants, to spread for them a snare by which they would be entrapped; to dig a pit, and keep it concealed, into which, by that concealment, they would fall. This I do not propose to do, and therefore cannot consent to the proposition of our brother Ludlow, to send these cases back to the Examiners. If we should be so unfortunate as to have other cases of this kind to consider and decide, in the future, we can at the start give such notice to the parties as will prevent injustice to any one, should we then conclude to apply the rule which Judge Ludlow thinks ought now to be enforced.

Reply of Judge Ludlow.

I took no part in these cases officially, and for the reason that I had been a candidate at the election.

When asked as an individual, I did say that those cases ought not to go back to the Examiner; and a majority of the Court also thought so; but to say that as a legal principle I ever held that they could not be sent back by the Court, and ought not in any case so to be, is a clear mistake.

Had I entertained any such opinion, these cases would at once have changed it, for I have been taught that in no way, except by a reference back to the Examiners, can the merits of these cases be determined.

Mr. Sheppard's Case in the Supreme Court.

After the Judges had concluded the reading of the Opinions, Mr. Sellers, for Mr. Sheppard, called the attention of the Court to the fact that a *certiorari* had been taken in that case, for the purpose of removing the record to the Supreme Court. This applies only to the District Attorney. Whether Mr. Sheppard retains the office while the case is pending in the Supreme Court, will probably be determined to-day.

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OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
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October 8, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 M., October 30, 1869, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. The Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of November, 1869.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

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Sale at No. 2228 Wallace street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, BOOKCASE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2228 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth, walnut chamber furniture, superior walnut bookcase, lounge and extension table, walnut sideboard, China and glassware, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, engravings, fine Brussels carpets, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, stoves, etc.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 10 16 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—
WALNUT, No. 1206—Valuable Brick Residence.
DELAWARE COUNTY, Pa.—County Seat, Mansion, 37 acres.
ELEV

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Boucicault's drama of *Hunted Down; or the Two Lives of Mary Leigh*, will be produced this evening, with the following cast:—"Mary Leigh," Miss Laura Keene; "John Leigh, R. A.," Mr. Mordaunt; "Sir Glangarrig," Mr. Otis; "Count de Wellingoff," Mr. McManus; "John Smith," B. F. McNulty; "Seemes Jenkins," W. G. Stanton; "Clara," Miss May Howard; "Mrs. Bolton Jones," Miss Mary Carr; "Fanny," Miss J. Porter.

This play was written expressly for Miss Keene, and the part of the heroine is admirably suited to her style of acting. *Hunted Down* was played by Mrs. Bowers two seasons ago, at the Chesnut, for a few nights near the end of an engagement, and to the majority of our playgoers it will be a new piece. The story is very interesting, the characters well sketched, and some of the situations highly dramatic. The cast we give above is an assurance that it will be acted in first-rate style. The performance will conclude with an amusing afterpiece.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth commences his fifth week this evening in Bulwer's play of *Richelieu*. Mr. Booth's performances during this engagement have proved him to be a studious and progressive artist. There is scarcely one of his personations that does not show great improvement in many points, and his acting is riper and more finished than it has ever been before. The audiences that have attended at the Walnut during the last four weeks seem to indicate that Mr. Booth's popularity is increasing rather than otherwise, as the house has been crowded to overflowing every evening.

To-morrow evening *The Stranger* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan* will be given; on Wednesday, *Othello*; on Thursday, *Hamlet*; on Friday, *The Merchant of Venice* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*; and on Saturday, *Richard III.*

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Progress* will be produced this evening. This piece was produced in London, and also at Wallack's Theatre, New York, and proved a failure in both both places.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new programme will be introduced this evening, which will include a funny burlesque of the Circus and other comical performances.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS commences its third and last week to-day on Eighth street, between Race and Vine. The entertainments at this establishment have been very successful, and crowded audiences have been attracted every afternoon and evening. The troupe includes a great number of first-class performers, and we recommend the circus to all who wish to be amused.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. Pugh's brilliant series of intellectual entertainments will be inaugurated to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music by Miss Anna Dickinson, who, under the title of "Whited Sepulchres," will relate her experiences and opinions of the Mormons as gathered during her recent visit to Salt Lake City.

The second lecture of the course will be delivered on Thursday evening next by Mr. R. J. De Cordova, who will discourse upon "The Sham Family at Home." Tickets for single lectures or the course can be procured at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

THE REFORMATION JUBILEE AND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Orphans' Home at Germantown, will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. There will be a grand chorus of 300 voices, an orchestra of 40 performers, a brass band of 16 instruments, 50 children from the Home, 300 children from the Sunday Schools, and the Young Mænnerchor Society. Mayor Fox will preside, and Professor L. Engelke will conduct the musical performances. This entertainment is designed to inaugurate the great festival at Horticultural Hall for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, and we commend it to the regards of those of our citizens who are interested in the prosperity of that institution.

MESSRS. SENTZ & HASSLER will commence their series of musical matinees at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday next, at 3½ P. M. The Saturday afternoon entertainments given by the Sentz-Hassler Orchestra was much enjoyed last season, and the performances of this fall and winter promise to be equally successful. Arrangements have been made to introduce a number of novelties, and the programme will be arranged with a view to variety and the gratification of the taste of our citizens for first-class music.

THE VOCAL UNION of Philadelphia will give a grand inaugural concert at Concert Hall on Friday evening, October 22. An excellent programme will be presented.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RUSH.

The Resolutions Before the Philadelphia Library Company.

At the rooms of the Philadelphia Library Company, on Fifth street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. to-morrow, a vote will be taken upon the following resolutions, each of them to be voted on separately:—

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia do hereby accept the legacy of Dr. James Rush according to the terms expressed in his will.

Resolved, That so much of the present collection of books and other property of the company as may by the directors be deemed expedient shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of three stockholders and three directors, shall be appointed for the purpose of consulting and advising with the executor of Dr. Rush in carrying out the provisions of the will, in procuring such legislation as may be needed, and also for carrying into effect the second resolution, by taking measures for securing the erection of a fire-proof building for the reception of those parts of the library so to be retained at such time and in such place as said committee may determine.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Henry J. Williams, Esq., the executor of Dr. James Rush, as the acceptance of this company of the bequest made by his will, and that the letter transmitting the same shall acknowledge the high appreciation by the company of the confidence reposed in them by Dr. Rush, and of their cordial willingness to unite in carrying out in the most beneficial way his philanthropic intentions.

The above resolutions are those reported by the Joint Committee of Stockholders and Directors. The following additional resolution is offered by Hon. Henry M. Phillips:—

Resolved, That the acceptance of the stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia is upon the express provision that so much of the present collection of books and other property of the company as may by the directors be deemed expedient shall be retained in the present or some central position for general use and circulation.

A. P.

Asa on the Home Run

A good business might have been done at the Merchants' Hotel on Saturday morning in the matter of tickets up "Salt River," had somebody only known the chance in time. The illustrious magnate who has been undergoing the bleeding process (at his pocket, however, not in his sanguineous fluid), for several months past, to furnish pap to the voracious Democracy the Hon. Asa Packer has been sojourning in retirement at that establishment for some days, surrounded by a mixed crowd of broadcloth and seediness. Champagne has been flowing in abundant streams down throats long parched by an unwilling abstinence, and the drafts upon the wine cellar have been only inferior to those upon A. P.'s bank account. Finding that the buttoning up his pants pockets, when he first heard on Friday from the *Age* he was not to be the next Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, was making him as unpalatable with the hangers-on of the party as a stale old "apee," Asa concluded to make quick time Saturday morning to Mauch Chunk, for fear he soon would not have any more chunks in his bloated corporation. But Asa can't catch a train as well as he can a dividend, and so Asa didn't start when he had expected. He was not a man, however, to be outfoxed about by every breeze of fortune, so the mighty power of electric magnetism was called to his aid, and after serious cogitation and pen-nibbling it was found that the magnitude of the occasion could not be expressed within ten words.

So, regardless of expense, with a shrewd squint toward a dead-head favor, the following momentous words were flashed over hill and dale, as the poet so thrillingly describes—with A. Packer seventy miles away:—

"I have missed the 9 o'clock train; I will start in the 1-45 P. M."

Perhaps if some enterprising news-boy will drop up to the hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon, he will find A. P. philosophically eating his dinner, and willing to buy a "Salt river" passage; for he may not be off yet.

THE CITY TRUSTS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of City Trusts was held at 11 o'clock this morning in the Supreme Court room, President William Welsh, Esq., in the chair.

Judge King, of the special committee whose object is to superintend, on behalf of the board, the case which is now pending in the Supreme Court, reported that the city of Philadelphia had filed a bill in equity to test the constitutionality of the act of Assembly creating the Board of Trusts, and the committee had found that it would be impracticable to obtain a decision at an earlier date than at the sitting of the Supreme Court in January next. The Judge recommended that the committee be continued and that the board adjourn until after the decision is delivered.

After a desultory conversation upon the questions involved in the case, General Collis moved that the counsel be directed to use all efforts to get the case before the Supreme Court, now sitting in Pittsburg, which was agreed to.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP

Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Hagert Withdraw During the Pendency of the Certiorari.

Mr. Gibbons Appointed to the Office Pro Tem.

This morning a number of lawyers were in attendance upon the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Ludlow on the bench, to learn what disposition was to be for the present made of the office of District Attorney, knowing that a writ of certiorari had been taken by Mr. Sheppard to move the record of his case to the Supreme Court. Also a jury were in attendance for the trial of homicide cases, but no one for some time appeared within the bar as the Commonwealth's officer. At length, however, Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Hagert entered and took their usual places, and soon Mr. Gibbons, who had been sent for by Judge Ludlow, came. Mr. Sheppard at once advanced to meet him, and the two gentlemen having shaken each other's hand, proceeded together to speak in private with the Judge. After a few moments of consultation, Mr. Sheppard arose and addressed the Court as follows:—

May it please your Honor, on Saturday last a majority of the judges of this Court, acting upon certain views of the law and of the facts expressed in their opinion, decided that the present incumbent of the office of District Attorney had not been duly and legally elected. To this decision a certiorari has been taken to the Supreme Court, and I desire to avoid all unseemly discussion as to whether or not this writ is a supersedeas, or how far the learned gentleman who is my constitutant, or myself, is legally entitled to administer the duties of the office in the meantime.

Such a discussion at this time could effect no good object, but might lead to the delay and confusion of the Commonwealth's business. Besides, it is an unpleasant thing to administer an office before a tribunal that has decided that I am not entitled to it. Under these considerations, I have concluded that it is my duty to withdraw from the office, and therefore, with the profoundest respect for the Court, I now decline to prosecute the pleas of the Commonwealth during the pendency of the writ of certiorari.

Judge Ludlow—Of course the District Attorney of the county has a perfect right to adopt whatever steps he deems necessary in the present juncture of affairs. I entirely concur in the propriety of his declining to prosecute the pleas of the Commonwealth while the writ of certiorari is pending, since the decision of the majority of this court, from which it is known I dissented. It is highly proper that he should abstain from prosecuting the pleas during the pendency of the writ in the Supreme Court; but I must see that the public interests do not suffer in the meantime.

There is a large criminal calendar, including a number of homicide cases, and there is one case of special importance fixed for trial on Wednesday next. It therefore devolves upon me, under the power given by act of Assembly, to appoint a District Attorney *pro tem.* to attend to the public business in the interval between this and the decision of the writ of certiorari. In making this appointment I act with regard to the public interest alone.

If the gentleman whom I shall appoint receives a certificate from the Governor upon the decision of the Supreme Court, he will be called upon to continue his management of the business of the office; should the decision of the writ reverse the judgment of this court, the present District Attorney will be called upon to resume the prosecution of the pleas. Nothing remains for me but to appoint the gentleman whom the Court has adjudged to have been duly elected, and I therefore direct the following order to be entered:—

And now, to wit, October 18th, 1869, the present District Attorney declining to prosecute the pleas of the Commonwealth, Charles Gibbons, Esq., is appointed to the office of District Attorney *pro tem.*, during the pendency of the writ of *certiorari* in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Gibbons here arose and said:—May it please your Honor, the determination of my friend Mr. Sheppard, just expressed, was quite unexpected to myself, and I regret that he has felt it his duty to retire from his present position at this time. I hoped he would have remained in the office until he had prosecuted some of the important cases now awaiting trial, and that in their prosecution the Court and the community might have received the benefit of his experience and skill. Neither of us has regarded the contest that has just ended as a personal matter; I am sure I have not, and I believe he has not. Under the decision of the Court pronounced on Saturday, and under the appointment just made by your Honor, nothing remains to me but to accept that appointment. But of course your Honor can perceive that in the present condition of affairs it will be impossible for me to proceed with the cases fixed for trial this morning; I am unfamiliar with them, and feel obliged to ask your Honor for an indulgence of a day or two, say until Wednesday or Thursday.

Judge Ludlow—The case fixed for Wednesday, Mr. Gibbons, is one that requires your attention, and whether it will be tried then or not depends of course upon you. I will adjourn until Wednesday.

Mr. Gibbons was qualified to the proper execution of the duties of the office *pro tem.*, and the Court adjourned until Wednesday.

In this connection it is proper to state that upon earning Mr. Sheppard's intention to withdraw, Judge Ludlow tendered the appointment *pro tem.* to Mr. Hagert, who has served as Mr. Sheppard's assistant; but that gentleman had resolved to go out with Mr. Sheppard, and declined the proffered appointment. Mr. Gibbons also requested Mr. Hagert to remain with him, at least until he should become acquainted with the state of the business, and get it properly under way; but this also Mr. Hagert, expressing his regret at being unable to accommodate Mr. Gibbons, declined to do.

CITY COUNCILS.

A special meeting of these bodies was held this morning, the object being to approve the sureties of the city officers.

Common Branch.

This Chamber was called to order at 10:30 o'clock, the President in the chair.

The Clerk then read the call for the special meeting, the object being "for general business."

The President then submitted communications:—

One from S. P. Hancock, City Controller, submitting the following gentlemen as sureties, E. J. Kenney and David Jones.

One from R. Foltz, Tax Receiver, submitting Hugh Gamble, John H. Jones, and Samuel Miller as sureties.

One from T. J. Worrell, City Solicitor, submitting Messrs. Benjamin Fletcher, Joseph Ferguson, and Thomas K. Finletter as sureties.

Resolutions approving these sureties were offered and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. H. Huhn moved that when this Chamber adjourn it be until 11:30 A. M.

Mr. Hetzell desired to know the object.

Mr. Huhn stated that these offices were without a head, and it necessitated immediate action on the part of Councils, in order that the interests of the city might be protected.

Mr. Hetzell held that this was undue and hasty action, as the business could be as well transacted on a regular as well as at a special meeting. He pronounced the decision of the court on Saturday last as one emanating from partisan judges, who had really arrogated to themselves the power which was vested in the people. It was a power of usurpation, which he could not sanction.

The motion of Mr. Huhn was agreed to by a vote of 21 to 4.

Major Alexander McCuen, City Commissioner, submitted as his sureties Messrs. Joseph C. Tittermary and John C. Tittermary. This was also referred to the Committee on Finance.

The chamber then adjourned until half-past 11 o'clock. The Committee on Finance then met in the committee-room and took action upon the sureties offered.

At the hour named the Chamber reassembled.

Mr. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance approving the sureties of Thomas J. Worrell, City Solicitor elect. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance approving the sureties of Samuel P. Hancock, City Controller elect; Richard Foltz, Receiver of Taxes elect; and Alexander McCuen, City Commissioner elect.

On the passage of the latter, the yeas and nays were called, resulting in 21 yeas to 2 nays. So the ordinance was agreed to. Adjourned.

Select Branch.

On the adjournment of Common Council, the Select Branch was called to order by President Stokley.

The Clerk of Common Council was announced, and having stated that that chamber had agreed to the above ordinances approving sureties,

Mr. King moved to refer them to the Committee on Finance. In support of this he said that this was hasty action. The Committee on Finance should have more fully investigated the matter. As for the securities and the men named, they might be sufficient, but he for one was willing to investigate the subject thoroughly and properly. This hasty action was unprecedented.

He hoped the Select Council would not condescend to do what the Court has done, in the political trickery which had just resulted in forcing out of position men who had been the choice of the people. All men were not corrupt. There were members of this body who are the peers of the Judges of the court. He felt that they would not inflict such a wrong upon the community.

He conceived that the cause for this hasty action was to avoid an action in Court. But there was a power behind Councils, and that was the Mayor. In the case of John Given Mayor Henry exercised the power, and he did not believe that Mayor Fox would join the Court in the trickery which they had practised upon the community.

Mr. Smith denied that this action was political in its nature. A number of gentlemen had been kept out of positions to which they had been elected for nearly a year, and these men were anxious to get possession of that which properly belonged to them. The cases of Melloy and Given were widely different.

In the case of the former, the Court has decided that he was not elected, while in the case of the latter, a notice of contest had been filed, and on that Mayor Henry acted. The speaker was astonished that Mr. King would rise in his place and retard the transaction of business for which there existed an actual necessity.

Mr. King complained that the time of the meeting of the Finance Committee was at an irregular time, and as such he had not had an opportunity of examining the searches, etc.

Mr. Franciscus replied that Mr. King had had the same notice as he and other members of the committee, who at the meeting had all searches and everything that was actually necessary for an examination of the sureties before them.

Mr. Duffy had but one duty to perform, and that was to bow in submission to the decree of the Court, who had pronounced the gentlemen named as legally elected, and though he had his doubts as to the honesty and justness of their election, he would vote for the approval of the sureties which had been passed upon by the Committee on Finance.

The motion to refer was voted down, and the resolutions as they came from Common Council were agreed to. Adjourned.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The White Department of the House of Refuge wants an assistant teacher and superintendent.

—A meeting of railroad clerks will be held at the Washington House on Thursday evening, for the purpose of forming an insurance company for mutual benefit.

—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park have decided to set apart a day on which the pupils of charitable institutions can enjoy a nutting expedition in the Park.

—Last night a meeting in behalf of the Home for Little Wanderers was held in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church.

—A new school house is about to be built on Third street, below Pine, south of St. Peter's Church.

—George Mountjoy waived a hearing in his whisky case, and was held for trial in $5000.

—The Good Will Fire Company will attend the inauguration of Governor Geary.

—The Fire Association will visit Frankford and Germantown to-morrow.

—The Friendship Fire Company left the city for a tour to-day.

—The Board of Trade meets to-night.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF RAILROAD CLERKS.—On Thursday next a convention of railroad clerks for the formation of a life insurance company will be held at the Washington Hotel, Chesnut street, above Seventh. It is expected that nearly all the prominent railway companies in this country will be represented. If properly conducted, there is not a more certain safeguard imaginable for the protection of the families of those composing such an association. The number of railroad clerks in this country is very large, and if even but a small percentage of them join the new organization, a large society may be formed.

BELLIGERENT.—A violent chap named Philip Comfort was arrested yesterday morning for committing an assault and battery on a Mr. Armstrong, at New Market and Poplar streets. When heard before Alderman Eggleton, at the station-house, at the time Armstrong was giving in his testimony, Philip again evinced an inclination to whip him, but was restrained by the officers, and held to answer in $1000 bail.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On complaint entered at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Patrick McGinn, conductor, and Jesse Heon, driver, of car No. 32 of Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company, were arrested charged with overloading their horses, and at a hearing this morning were each bound over in $600 to appear at court by Alderman White.

A KNIFE.—At Eleventh street and Girard avenue, yesterday, John Nushman was arrested for flourishing a knife and threatening to stab passers-by. He was in liquor. Alderman Hood held him in $600 bail.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DEKKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1635 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WEDDING CARDS.
FAIRCHILDS' GOLD PENS,
WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES,
ENGLISH WRITING-DESKS,
FINE ENGLISH POCKET-BOOKS,
CARD CASES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwsδm PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$437,105'83
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	158,000'00
U. S. Bonds on hand	60,400'00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	32,000'00
Redeeming Agent	12,607'61
Other National Banks	15,932 11
Other Banks and Bankers	6,156'30
Banking House	38,000'00
Other Real Estate	20,000'00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,155'11
Current Expenses	9,092'44
Taxes Paid	1,639'25
Exchanges	1,588'37
Premiums	94'44
Cash Items	6,646'15
Exchange for Clearing House	42,892'72
Bills of National Banks	13,740'00
Fractional Currency	598'83
Legal Tenders	120,108'00
	$973,577'19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000'00
Discounts	14,630'28
Profit and Loss	2,934'55
Special Profit and Loss	5,883'52
Circulation received from Comptroller	$154,000
Circulation on Hand	275 123 635'00
Individual Deposits	575,385 06
Certificates of Deposit	3,838'34
Clearing-House Receipts	14,855'65
Due to National Banks	12,760'04
Due to Banks and Bankers	9,539'75
	$973,577'19

I, E. F. MOODY, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. F. MOODY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of October, 1869.

E. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.
JAMES HOPKINS,
JOHN FAREIRA,
SAMUEL J. CRESSWELL, Jr.,
10 18 2t Directors.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 9th day of October, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,171,415'56
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000'00	
Bonds on hand	141,000'00	
Real Estate, productive	132,121'10	
		$1,944,536'66
Legal-tender Notes and Certificates	346,174'00	
National Bank Notes	24,399'00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	7,949'19	
Premiums	9,925'00	
Due from other Banks	399,912'29	
		788,359'48
Expenses and Taxes		27,203'93
Total		$2,760,100'07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000'00
Circulation	417,500'00
Deposits	1,268,848'91
Surplus fund	$19,713'61
Profit and loss	50,037'55
	73,751'16
Total	$2,760,100'07

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, October 15, 1869. 10 16 mwf6t

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Arrival of Pere Hyacinthe in New York—The New Clearing House —A. H. Stephens in His Decline—The Yerger Case —Canal Navigation in New York— The Gold and Stock Quotations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Navigation Resumed.

ALBANY, Oct 18.—Erie Canal navigation has been resumed. The breaks have all been repaired.

Presbyterianism.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 18.—The Synod of the New York and New Jersey New School Presbyterians meets in this city to-morrow, and will continue in session three nights. Two hundred divines are expected.

The New Clearing House.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The action of the Gold Board this morning seems to indicate that the establishment of a new Clearing House is a matter of greater difficulty that was at first anticipated. The new directors have asked and been granted time to consider the matter. The election for officers of the Gold Exchange is now progressing.

Another Failure.

The failure of L. M. Hoffman & Co. was announced this morning. They are a well-known firm.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Money easy. Stocks opened steady and strong, but after noon fell off; Central declined 2⅛; Hudson, 1; Michigan Southern, ⅜; new, ⅛; Governments steady with a decline of ⅛ on new 65s, 67s, and 68s; Gold firm, 130¼. A rumor that the strike on the Erie road has extended over the whole route—Stock fell to 29⅜ in consequence. The Stock Board passed resolutions to establish Gold dealings in the long room.

Pere Hyacinthe

arrived here by the steamer Periere this A. M.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Stocks steady. Gold, 130¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120¾; do. 1864, do., 119¾; do. 1865, do., 119⅜; do. do., new, 117⅜; do. 1867, 117⅜; do. 1868, 117⅜; 10-40s, 108¾. Virginia 6s, new, 62; Missouri 6s, 87; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 96⅜; New York Central, 184⅞; Erie, 30⅜; Reading, 96⅝; Hudson River, 166; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 91⅝; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100½; Chicago and Rock Island, 108⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 500 bales at 26½. Flour firmer; sales of 10,000 bbls. State at $5·80@6·50; Western at $5·80@7; and Southern at $6·35@10·25. Wheat firmer; sales of 26,000 bushels Winter red at $1·55. Corn quiet; sales of 28,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·09@1·12. Oats quiet; sales of 12,000 bushels at 64@65c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yerger Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Supreme Court did not to-day, contrary to anticipation, deliver an opinion in the Yerger case.

The Health of the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in writing to Dr. Culver, of Washington, under date of the 15th, speaking of the Georgia State Fair, says:—"It will be entirely out of my power to be there. I have not been out of the house since February last but a few times, and then I was helped out and in. I have very little hope of ever leaving home again."

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Virginia Senators.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—It seems to be conceded by well-informed Virginians here that the Legislature will elect as Senators men who can positively take the test oath, as they want no future difficulty with Congress. Everything, however, will be determined in a caucus of the conservatives and Walker members, to be held to-night, and nothing will remain for the Legislature to do but ratify the action of the caucus.

Ex-President Fillmore.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—Ex-President Fillmore and lady leave this afternoon for Buffalo, stopping to-night at Indianapolis and to-morrow night at Cleveland.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Cotton firmer at 26@26¼c. Flour firm and in good demand; Howard street superfine, $5·62½@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·75@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@7·25. Wheat firmer and higher. prime to choice, $1·50@1·55. Corn firmer and active; white, $1·20; Western, $1·05@1·06. Oats firm at 86@90c. Rye $1·00@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 20c; clear do., 21c.; shoulders, 17½@17½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 18½@19c. Whisky meets with a good inquiry at $1·20@1·27.

FROM THE WEST.

An Enterprise Extraordinary.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—John Sevanson, proprietor of an extensive cotton factory near Stockholm, Sweden, has just purchased 12,500 acres of land in Dunklin and Stoddard counties, Missouri, where he will establish a colony and build a factory, mills, etc., and carry on the cultivation and manufacture of cotton. The land selected is well adapted for cotton raising. Dunklin county will export this season from 7000 to 8000 bales and Stoddard county about 5000 bales. The enterprise will give employment to 1300 families, part of whom are on the way from Sweden, and the remainder will soon follow.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	184½	West. Union Tele.	36⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	30½	Toledo & Wabash R.	65½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul R com	67
Mich. S. R.	91⅛	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	81½
Clev. and Pitts. R.	99½	Adams Express	67
Chi. and N. W. com.	72	Wells, Fargo & Co.	22
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84⅛	United States	58½
Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅞	Tennessee 6s, new	55½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86	Gold	130¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	68	Market irregular.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	100⅝	100 sh Reading	47·94
$2000 Leh Gold 1	95½	100 do	20 47·94
$500 do	95⅝	100 do	b5 47·94
100 sh Leh Val.	53⅛	200 do	47⅞
25 do .allotm's	53	100 do	20 47⅞
20 sh Penna	56⅛	100 do	b5 47⅞
8 do	56⅛	100 do	3d 47⅞
100 sh Ph & E.	26⅝	100 do .s30wn	47·91
100 sh Read R.	b5 47·94	100 do	b10 47⅞
100 do	b5 47·94	100 do	c 47·91

SECOND BOARD.

2 sh Leh Val R.	53	10 sh Norrist'n R.	70½
14 do .allot.	52¾	100 sh Ph & E R.	28
2 do	53	2 sh Penna R.	56⅛
20 do .allotm's	52¾	58 do	s. 56⅛
7 do .allot.	52¾	300 sh Read R.	s. 47⅛
5 do .allot.	52⅞	200 do	b30. 48
20 do	53	57 sh Com'l Rk.	s5. 58½
20 do	2d. 53		

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

BROWN.—At St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of the 16th instant, in the 29th year of his age, WILLIAM H., son of Laura A. and of the late William H. Brown, of this city.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Lord Derby very Low—The New Russian Minister to France—Napoleon and Leopold of Belgium—Incendiarism in Spain.

FROM EUROPE.

Lord Derby Sinking.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Lord Derby is gradually sinking, and cannot live many days longer.

Affairs in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Prince Gortschakoff, of Russia, arrived in this city on Saturday. Leopold, King of Belgium, has been invited to meet Napoleon at Compeigne. It is probable Marshal Bazaine will be appointe Commander of the Imperial Guard.

Incendiarism in Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The retail druggists of this city have reported to the authorities that their sales of turpentine and other combustibles have lately been extraordinarily large. It is supposed that these articles are to be used for incendiarism in case of a revolt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 18.—Petroleum firm but unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States District Judgeships.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

A delegation of Marylanders called upon the President this morning to urge the appointment of Judge Pearce of that State to one of the United States District Judgeships created by the act of Congress. The President told them all recommendations must be left with the Attorney-General, and when the time came for the appointments to be made he would consider them.

The White House

was thronged with visitors to-day, nearly all of whom saw the President. Among those who called was

Judge Sharkey,

of Mississippi, who congratulated the President on the success of his policy at the recent elections in the Northern States. Sharkey said he hoped it would be equally successful in Mississippi. Sharkey is a Democrat and Dent man.

New Currency.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The backs of the one dollar and ten dollar new currency will be received from New York to-morrow, and the printing completed here and the notes will be issued on about Friday.

The two-dollar notes will be issued to-morrow.U

FROM THE WEST.

Terrible Shooting and Stabbing Affrays in Chicago.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Three bloody affrays have occurred within the past twenty-four hours. Three rowdies entered a saloon and attempted to rob a money-drawer. The proprietor resisting, was terribly stabbed. The men escaped.

Late last night two desperadoes met on Clark street, and one settled a quarrel by stabbing the other. Death will probably result.

Two sailors had a stabbing and shooting match last night, and one was nearly killed.

Personal.

Major-General John A. Dix is in town.

The Contest Between the Athletics and Red Stockings—The Excitement Intensifying.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—There is great excitement over the base ball contest to come off this afternoon between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Red Stockings, of this city. The weather is clear and cool. Everything is propitious for a good game. The betting is about 100 to 40 in favor of the Red Stockings. Large amounts are being wagered. The game is called for 2 o'clock, but will not begin for half an hour later. People have been flocking to the grounds for several hours.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Meeting of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—The Legislature met to-day. In both houses resolutions were offered, congratulating the country upon the recent Republican victories in the North. In the Senate the resolution was tabled as being out of the province of the present Legislature, and the House adjourned without taking action on it.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—This morning a regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held at their rooms on South Fifth street.

The following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—

A 3 feet sewer on Hare street from Ringgold to Twenty-fifth street; a 3 feet sewer on Carlton street from Twenty-second to Twenty-first street; a 3 feet sewer on Marshall street from Coates to Green; a 3 feet sewer on Franklin street from Willow to Green; a 3 feet sewer on Sixth street from Willow to Green; a 3 feet sewer on Fifteenth street from Ridge avenue to Parrish; a 3 feet sewer on Ninth street, between Jayne and Arch; a 3 feet sewer on Walnut street, between Thirteenth and Broad; a 2 feet 6 inch sewer on Schell street, between Vine and Maple; a 2 feet 6 inch sewer on Master street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth; a 2 feet 6 inw seer on Franklin street, between Thompson and Broad; a 2 fee' 6 inch sewer on Girard avenue, between Montgomery avenue and Vienna street; and a 3 feet sewer on Master street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first.

A petition to widen Paoli street, in the Twenty-first ward, was read, and, upon motion, it was recommended to locate a street with a width of 50 feet, to extend from Ridge avenue to Washington street, upon or near the line of Paoli lane, in the Twenty-first ward, to be called Paoli street.

Upon motion, the name of State street was changed to Winter street. Adjourned.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE city.
DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mthp

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

This Evening's European Quotations.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Avondale Fire.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of New York, and Hon. Alonzo Cushman, the treasurer of the fund raised here for the relief of the Avondale sufferers, have paid over this morning to Frederick B. Wright, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Relief Fund, $23,625·61, being the entire amount paid